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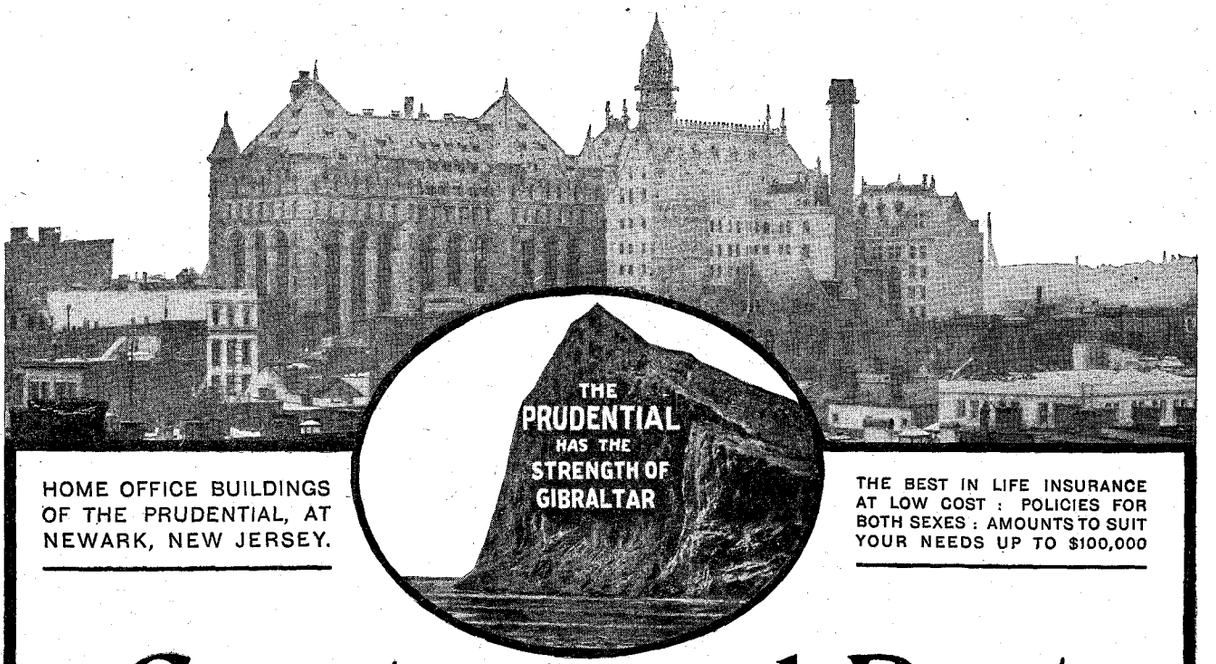

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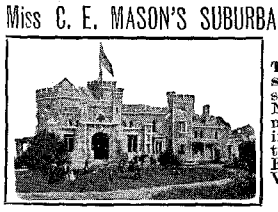

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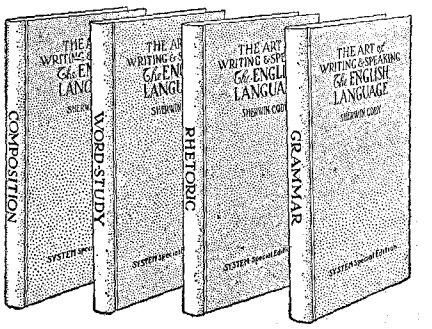

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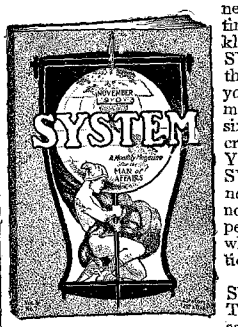

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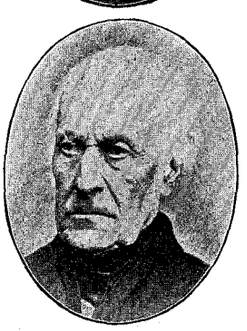

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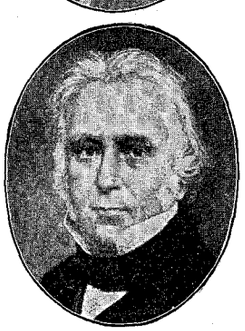

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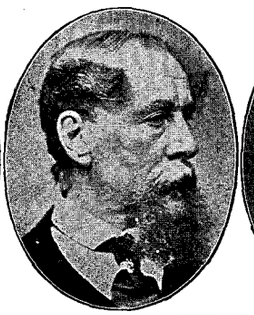

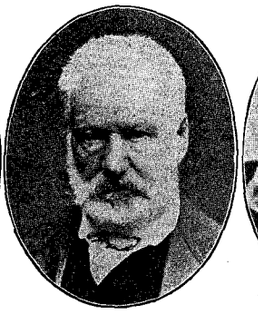

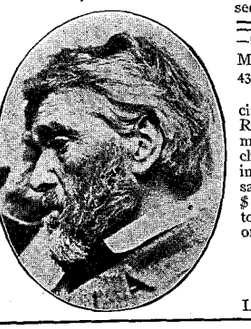

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHITAKER WRIGHT AND WALL STREET.

"THERE is no difference between what I did in England and what your industrial companies are doing in America," said Whitaker Wright, at the time of his arrest in New York; and now as he lies dead in England, slain by his own hand after being sentenced to seven years penal servitude for his financial crimes, our newspapers are saying much the same thing. "Wright did nothing which has not been done over and over again in the trusts which here have inflicted merciless loss and left none responsible," says the Philadelphia *Press*. Wright's offense, in brief, consisted in capitalizing at $60,000,000 mining properties worth about $2,000,000, and palming the securities off on the public by rosy prospectuses and boards of directors adorned with names of the high nobility. The Earl of Dufferin and Ava, formerly Governor-General of Canada and British Ambassador to France, was made chairman of the London and Globe corporation, and died soon after its collapse, his death being supposedly hastened by the opprobrium caused by his connection with the great swindle.

"What Wright was convicted of is much the same sort of thing that Charles M. Schwab has been accused of and which he must clear himself of," says the New York *Mail and Express*; and the New York *Evening Post*, after discussing some other features of the case says, similarly:

"In the point of essential morality, however, his case differs in no respect from that of the promoters of the shipbuilding trust—to take one striking modern instance. That buccaneering cruise into the sea of public credit began with a prospectus which, like Wright's, was stuffed with lies. The capital, as in Wright's companies, contained much water—that is, paper certificates, entitling the holders to their portion of nothing. The promoters were, as in Wright's corporations, to receive a lion's share; and hard-and-fast agreements were drawn to enable the insiders to pocket their profits and clear out early in the game. The shipbuilding trust, like the London and Globe company, relied upon the names of men who were supposed to embody our highest commercial ideals. But there is one vast difference between the case of Wright and that of some of our leaders of high finance: he was amenable to the severe English Companies law. He transgressed it, he paid the penalty; and a thousand preachers will use his fate as a text. Our transgressors of the same moral law walk the free air, lavish in their philanthropies, lauded from the pulpits as exemplars for our youth."

The New York *Sun*, however, whose gingerly treatment of the shipbuilding trust case has been a notable feature of the newspaper comment on that affair, thinks that our promoters whose schemes go to smash are merely men of "enthusiasm," "poetic conception," and buoyant optimism, who suffer because they are ahead of their time. To quote:

"The assumption that because he was proved guilty of plundering people who invested in his enterprises, the whole class of promoters to which he belonged is put under rightful suspicion may arise in a censorious mind; but, of course, there is nothing in it. Each case must be tried and decided on its own merits. It often happens—nay, it may be said to be usual—that it is the judgment rather than the moral sense of the 'plunger' promoter and organizer which is proved at fault by the evil outcome and that recklessness rather than criminal purpose is to be charged against him.

"He is carried away by his imagination. In his enthusiasm visions of his poetic conception seem to him to be facts demonstrated. So far from being a conscious charlatan, he is a sincere and profound believer in himself and in the integrity of his motives. He thinks he sees farther and deeper and more clearly than the rest of the people; that he discerns intuitively a situation which ordinary minds are unable to apprehend. If he deceives others, it is not more than he deceives himself.

"The disposition in mind to seek and to follow a leader is nowhere illustrated more than in great affairs of finance, than in the schemes exploited in the stock-market. Arrogant confidence breeds a response of confidence even in the timid. Men who know nothing about a stock will rush to buy or to sell it on a chance 'tip' given by confident self-assertion. Wavering and ignorant, they lean for support on the positive opinion of a cocksure character.

"Nor is this positiveness necessarily a fictitious assumption. Frequently, if not usually, it is the genuine expression of character, and often is based on good grounds. The wildest visions of the financial imagination have been justified in the outcome of fact. In this country, for example, there is hardly a dream of development which gilds too brightly the possibilities of the future. Men of a generation ago who were looked on as and for the time being were proved to be visionaries are now seen to have minimized rather than exaggerated the progress of which they were so confident. Adventures now discredited as fanciful because of initial miscarriage may yet turn out to be sober preparations in line with logically inevitable progress."

LESSONS OF THE MINE DISASTER.

THE explosion in a mine at Cheswick, near Pittsburg, in which 180 men were killed, again calls attention to the great loss of life in the mines of this country as compared with that of Europe. No very good reason is given by the papers for this greater peril, except lax and inadequate inspection, and carelessness on the part of the miners themselves. The real cause of the explosion may not be made known until the coroner's inquest is held, but it is thought that it was due to a defective blast. Up to the time of this writing 152 bodies have been taken from the mine. "Terrible as the lesson of all these disasters is," says *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg), "it seems that it will continue always to be neglected." The Pittsburg *Post* doubts if any one will be punished for the explosion. It says: "It can be confidently expected that the coroner will have a verdict some time, and that the verdict will hold some dead man responsible for the loss of life there can be no doubt. Then the Harwick mine disaster will be a

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thing of the past officially." The Philadelphia *Press* makes these reflections on the loss of life in the mines here and abroad:

"This country produces not far from one-third of the coal raised in the world, or, in 1901, 266,000,000 tons out of 787,000,000. But it furnishes more than one-half the deaths. The amount of coal raised in this country is about that raised in England. The accidents here are far more numerous, reaching, in 1902, for the entire country, 1,749. In some years our anthracite regions yield half as many deaths as all English mines. The proportion per ton of coal mined does not greatly vary in this country and abroad. In 1898, when 202,000,000 tons were raised in England and 196,000,000 in this country, the fatal accidents here were 1,049 and in England 1,075, the English figures including quarries as well as mines. But the loss of life per thousand of workmen employed is far greater here than abroad.

"In Great Britain it was reduced from 4.071 per thousand employed in 1852-60 to 1.949 in 1881-90, a proportion since somewhat still farther reduced. In this State the number killed per thousand employed in anthracite mines was 3.30 in 1893 and 2.70 in 1902, 1.60 in 1893 in bituminous mines and 3.37 in 1902. The average in this country, 2.87 for ten years, is nearly one-half greater than the average in England. It is somewhat lower than the average in Prussia—3.142—but it is almost twice the average in France—1.570, all this being for the period of 1881-90. Since then there has been little change abroad.

"The broad fact which these figures show is that the protection to life employed in mines is less in this country than abroad. Part of this is due to the fact that each miner raises more coal; part to the circumstance that the English statistics are based on coal mined, and the American on coal sold. But no small part is due to the simple fact that the laws in this country are less strict, less efficiently administered and that the immediate discipline of the mine is more lax. The last cause, for which the State, owners, and managers are less responsible than miners and mining organizations themselves, is one to which is due a very great share of the accidents."

EFFECT OF THE PANAMA CANAL ON THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

MR. CHARLES M. HARVEY, a Western historico-political writer, predicts in *The World's Work* that the Panama Canal will "shift the country's trade center to the Mississippi valley." A deep water-way will be built from Chicago to the Mississippi River, St. Louis will become a seaport by way of the Mississippi and by way of the lakes, commerce from all the great cities from Pittsburg to Denver will feel a tendency Gulf-ward, and New Orleans, which once held third place on the roll of American cities, and is now twelfth, will regain her old position, or better. The 20,000,000 acres of "drowned" lands along the river will be reclaimed, and will double our crop of cotton. Such are Mr. Harvey's predictions. He says:

"A bill for the construction of a ship canal by the national Government from Chicago to the Mississippi River (utilizing Chicago's drainage canal) and for the deepening of the Mississippi down to Cairo is before Congress. The Panama Canal sentiment will push this measure to enactment. Into this waterway from Lake Michigan downward to the Gulf will be diverted a large part of that vast stream of freight which flows through the 'Soo' Canal between Lakes Superior and Huron, and which now moves eastward through the other lakes (or through Canadian canals) and the St. Lawrence, or by way of the Erie Canal and the Hudson River to the Atlantic. This shifting of the main channel of commerce will have stimulating effects on Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans as compared with Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, just as Antwerp, by the magnificent canal system tributary to it, has just displaced Hamburg as the third seaport of the world. Through the 'Soo' in 1903 passed 35,000,000 tons of freight—three times as much as was carried by the Suez Canal. A great portion of this immense traffic will move toward the Gulf, and will be reinforced by much of the freight originating east of the canal for hundreds of miles, as well as by a large part of that originating at Chicago and on Lake Michigan. . . . . .

"The Mississippi Valley is the industrial and social heart of the United States. It is the most populous watershed on the globe and the richest in natural resources. For decades past it has been the country's political center. It has contributed every elected President, except Cleveland, since Buchanan. In this fight for industrial and commercial supremacy it will be practically invincible."

OUTLAWING ADULTERATION.

MOST of the papers favor the Hepburn Pure Food bill which has passed the House, and which is thought likely to be adopted by the Senate, making adulteration of foods, drinks, and drugs a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, or imprisonment, or both; but a few of them regard the measure as too drastic. The bill treats the matter of adulteration in considerable detail, and authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate any case of importation or manufacture which he deems suspicious. "It represents a sane and well-considered effort," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "to protect the people against impure foods without injuring or menacing any legitimate industry." And the New York *Journal of Commerce* declares that "once this act takes effect and is systematically and consistently enforced it is likely to lead to a general suppression of a traffic that is disgraceful to any civilized community. This Congress will have one good thing to its credit when this long-delayed measure goes upon the national statute book." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says the act is based on the same principles as the quarantine and the health laws. It remarks:

"The measure is a drastic innovation in that it tells the manufacturer what goods he shall make, the merchant what quality he shall sell, and the consumer what he shall use. It is contended that these are matters which should be left to the individual judgment and appetite. There is unquestionably strong ground for these objections to the law, but the preservation of the public health necessarily leads to restrictions which normally would be so oppressive as to be unbearable. It has been recognized pretty generally that it is one of the duties of government, so far as it can do so, to protect the health of its subjects or its citizens, and to do this occasionally requires oppressive measures. Quarantine, which is now almost universally practised, is generally irksome and at times oppressive, especially the quarantine which makes a close prisoner of a person under suspicion. Persons who are regarded as dangerous to their neighbors are frequently immured in their own homes, and a guard is placed over them to prevent them from going at large."

The measure is strongly opposed in some quarters as too paternalistic and as putting too many and too heavy shackles on commerce. For instance, the Kansas City *Journal* declares that "it would seem that when the Government prescribes the exact degree of fineness which every article of human consumption must have before the railroads can lawfully carry it, it is restricting commercial and individual rights within pretty narrow limits." The Springfield *Republican* says similarly:

"When we consider the trend of the times in the manufacture and consumption of prepared foods—canned vegetables, fruits, meats, soups, pickles, jellies, and so on, preserves, prepared cereals and breakfast foods, coffee, tea, and other beverages, baking powder, drugs and medicines, etc., etc.—it is evident that a vast undertaking is being loaded upon the national Government, involving a most important step in the centralization of power at the expense of the States and a most radical step in the extension of federal control over industry.

"Dealers in provisions are understood to be not generally hostile to this system of government espionage in business, nor are we prepared to say that the step has not been made necessary by the vast multiplication and general and increasing consumption of prepared food among the people. But where does the principle of government, thus admitted and adopted, lead to? If the Government must send out its guards to stand watch over manufacturing and commerce to this extent in order to prevent competitive industry from administering slow poisons to the people of the land,

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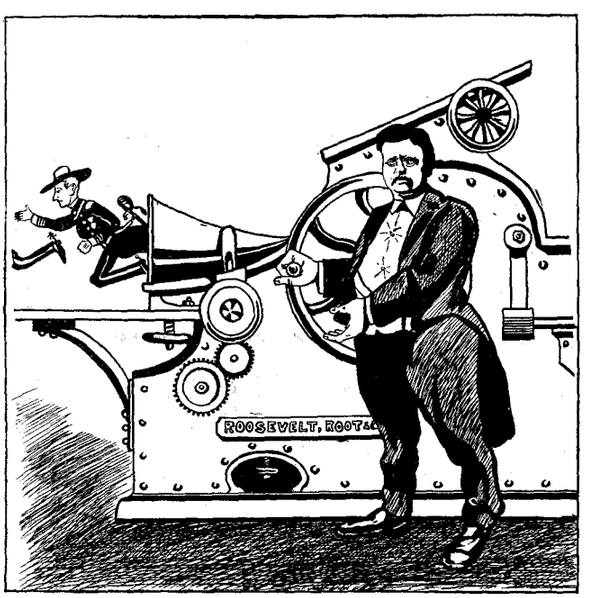
have we not raised a pretty strong suggestion that the Government might about as well do this manufacturing and trading on its own account? If competition can not be trusted at any point, but must be put under government guardianship at all points, will not the question be presented with increasing force: Why tolerate the competitive system at all? Mr. Hanna writes to a magazine that he can see no tendency to socalism in the American state. But here we have an extending—doubtless a necessary—paternalism which to an increasing number of people will ever suggest socialism or the public conduct of industry as possibly a preferable and less expensive substitute."

ARMY PRESS ON "KANGAROO PROMOTION."

"PROMOTION by emotion" is what *The Army and Navy Register* calls the method by which some of the army officers have recently been jumped over the heads of some hundreds of superiors, and, as might be inferred, its comment is not favorable. The latest example of this system is the President's nomination of Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, to be a brigadier-general, over the heads of 612 other officers. The President's view of the matter was expressed in his latest annual message, in which he said that "the only people who are contented with a system of promotion by mere seniority are those who are contented with the triumph of mediocrity over excellence," while, "on the other hand, a system which encouraged the exercise of social or political favoritism in promotions would be even worse." Secretary Root remarked in a letter a few weeks ago that promotion by seniority would keep at the head of the army a constantly shifting body of old generals who would be "resting on their laurels"—a situation not conducive to efficiency.

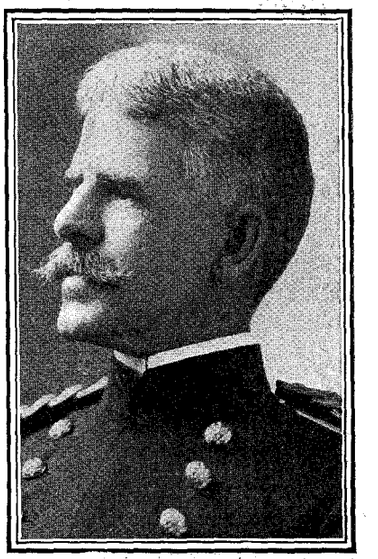
The Register thinks that the wishes of the army should have some weight. It says:

"The necessity of respecting the majority view in a matter so vital as promotion arises from the fact that a defiance of it would mean a violent disturbance of service sentiment. If an officer who has served with modest gallantry as a major finds himself jumped by a captain who served with greater distinction, but at no greater risk, hardship, or effort, he is not likely to have the same heart in his work or the same respect for the system of compensation. He is more willing to take his chances with the rule of seniority, content in the security that he will be the victim of no such contempt for his comfort and his rights as the spectacle of a captain, already adequately rewarded, jumping nearly eight hundred seniors in service, most of whom, it is safe to say, have served as faithfully as he and who deserve something better than finding the higher grades invaded by their once juniors.



GENERALS MADE WHILE YOU WAIT.
—Tomatis in *Il Corriere Illustrato* (New York).

"Promotion by emotion is a disastrous visitation upon either the army or the navy. It is fraught with the menace of favoritism and influence and on this account is destined to injure the army. It is no contribution to military efficiency to arouse individual resentment, excite personal animosity, or create service dissatisfaction. No system of promotion by selection yet devised quite escapes this condition. That is the factor which offers the best reason for branding selective promotion as something pernicious, instead of beneficial."



COL. ALBERT LEOPOLD MILLS,
Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy; nominated to be a Brigadier-General over the heads of 612 other officers.

The Army and Navy Journal (New York) cites the case of General Grant, who was long kept in the background by officers with "pull" and "influence." To quote:

"It was the patient, plodding Grant who, during the Civil War, distanced all of the brilliant contemporaries who started so much ahead of him in the race. He was probably one of the very last of all those in our service who would at the beginning of his career have been pointed out by selection for advancement. Our Butlers and our Bankses were able to push ahead of him. Why? Because they had a skill in bringing influence to bear at Washington which the modest Grant did not possess, and would not have exercised if he had had it, and which, if all reports do not go astray, is still effective in controlling military selection.

"One great secret of General Grant's success was the fact that, during the Mexican War, he received a most thorough training in a subordinate position. And the most trying experiences of his life were those which he found in the end most valuable, teaching him those lessons of patience, subordination, and self-abnegation which it is all important that a soldier should learn, and especially important that he should learn in early life. 'It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth.' It is true, of course, that a man may linger too long in the routine of subordination and thus become unfitted for the larger duty of a more exalted position; but it is equally true that by rapid advancement a younger man may be too soon deprived of lessons that it is necessary that he should learn, and which can only be learned by that direct contact with troops from which advance to the position of general officer removes him. As a volunteer officer of our Civil War said, explaining why he passed direct from civil life to the rank of general officer, without going through the intermediate grade of field officer, as he at first thought of doing, he learned on inquiry from a military friend that 'it was a darned sight easier to be a general than a colonel.'

"The position of the army with reference to selection is illustrated by that of the man who was in favor of the Maine liquor law, but opposed to its enforcement. They believe in the principle of selection, but they have a very profound distrust of the ability of our civil administration, or even our military administrators, to select with sole regard to military efficiency, experience, and knowledge, wholly unbiased by personal and political solicitation or other considerations of like nature.

"If an avoidance of personality did not compel us to refrain from comparisons, we could easily show what excellent reasons the army have for this distrust of selection. Whatever the advantages of selecting for the rank of brigadier-general young officers with comparatively limited experience, there is certainly one ob-

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vious disadvantage. If the selection made upon short acquaintance does not prove to be a happy one, the officer continues longer in a position to which he is not adapted, and for a longer time blocks promotion, to the discouragement and disgust of the hundreds of officers who follow after him."

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN RUSSIA.

AN evil report of Russia as a land of promise for American enterprise is brought back by Mr. A. H. Ford, who has been spying out the land for *The Iron Age*. "In a thousand ways," says Mr. Ford, "the American investor is made to rue the day he first thought of establishing a branch plant in the land of the Czar." He adds:

"It would seem as tho Russia was bent upon demonstrating to Americans how greatly to their financial advantage would be Japanese success at arms in the Far East.

"While Japan eagerly offers every possible inducement to Americans to become investors in the Island Kingdom, Russia is engaged in hounding from her vast continent almost the last American enterprises she has so far allowed to remain and flourish."

The Russian plan, as Mr. Ford relates it, is simple. The manufacturer of locomotives, air-brakes, agricultural implements, or sewing-machines (to mention a few actual examples), having built up a trade in Russia, is induced, by threats or cajolery, to erect a plant in Russia; then he is made to discharge his American workmen and hire Russians, and then his business is so taxed, hampered, and interfered with that the American finally sells out in disgust, and Russia has acquired a new industry at a low figure. Says Mr. Ford:

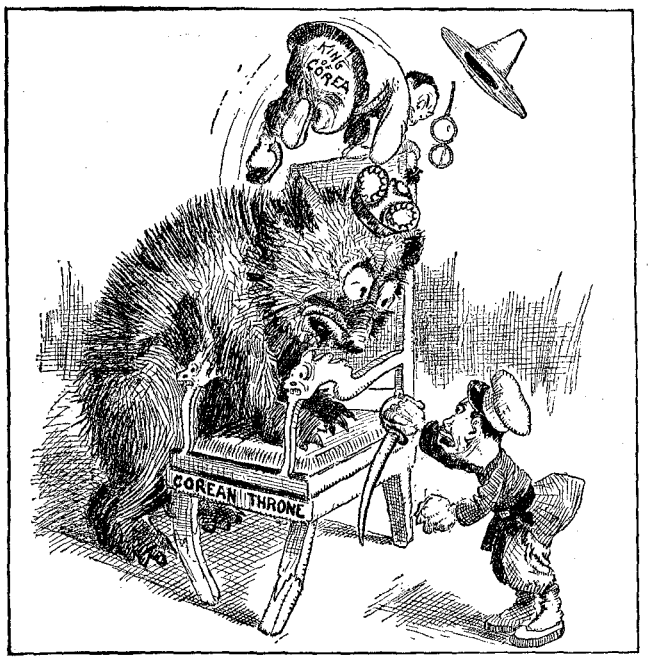
"The Government interests itself directly in every foreign enterprise, with a view to converting it into a purely Russian affair; nor are the servants of the Czar particular as to the methods used. From De Witte down results have been all that was looked for, Russian officials frankly admitting the charges of discriminating against American enterprises, and the Americans who have founded machine shops and factories in Russia are forced to realize that their progressive methods, instead of setting a pace, have startled the Russians to a degree that has worked the downfall of almost every Yankee venture in European Russia."

Two American firms that are now having the screws put on them under this system are the Westinghouse Air-Brake Company and the Singer Sewing-Machine Company. Mr. Ford tells the story of the latter's tribulations in Russia as follows:

"Many years ago it was that the Singer Sewing-Machine Company began their invasion of Russia. Rapidly the useful American invention found its way to even the most remote parts of the empire. I have encountered it in far-off Siberia and Manchuria, and even have a photograph of a Central Asian tent-home in which the wives of an unruly chief stitch garments for their lord and master upon this ingenious Yankee machine. I have met Jewish traders who have carried the American sewing-machine by camel caravan far into Tibet, from whence returning native traders report sales even in the sacred city of Lhassa, where the feet of no white man have trod for nearly a century. Such success caused Russian officials to smile upon American enterprise and suggest a factory on Russian soil. Now such a suggestion in Russia carries with it the assurance that if not favorably acted upon import dues will be levied that will force the foreign manufacturer to terms. At present there is a magnificent Singer sewing-machine factory at Moscow, and almost my first view of the Russian capital included the one modern office building in all Russia that the company are erecting on the Nevsky Prospect. All of this display of wealth, it is needless to say, has excited the cupidity of the Czar's tax collectors, and, when it is also taken into consideration that American enterprise in Russia is held largely responsible for the spread of revolutionary doctrines, it is not surprising that the reactionists now in power have organized a campaign of petty annoyances to either drive the American company out of Russia or force them to sell at a sacrifice, either direct to the paternalist Government or to some purely Russian company.

"Now, all men are not wise in all things at all times—not even Yankee investors—so it came about that to curry favor with the Government the Singer Sewing Machine Company took the almost fatal step of depositing their receipts with the Imperial Bank. Promptly the tax agents demanded of the state bank access to the accounts of the American company. The officers of the Singer Sewing-Machine Company were officially informed that as they were depositing large amounts of money they must pay the Government larger taxes. In vain the directors pointed out that the deposits were gross receipts, not profits, and that, moreover, the company were paying their full quota of taxes demanded by law. Not being able to refute the latter statement, the government officials retired and consulted, with the result that they returned with a demand that the exact collections of each and every one of the thousands of sales agents throughout Russia be reported to the Government. This would entail, of course, the employment of a large number of accountants, as the amounts collected are often

JOHN BULL: "Drop those chickens, you immoral scoundrel!"
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



THE KING: "If I'm at all in the way——"
—Aleshire in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

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not more than a few kopecks; and, being a manifest impossibility, the company flatly refused.

"The next move of the Government was a threat to tax the company a thousand or more rubles for each agent, on the ground that, the stock of the company being owned by foreigners, their agents were drummers for foreign goods and subject to the heavy tax imposed on all foreign salesmen in Russia. I found, upon careful inquiry, that the experiences of this company are comparatively mild compared with the treatment meted out to some other Yankee concerns attempting to conduct business in Russia at present."

COTTON MADNESS, HERE AND ABROAD.

FROM almost every part of the civilized world reports are coming in telling of excitement and perturbation over the high price of cotton, which on January 22 reached 15 cents a pound, the highest price in thirty-four years, and has since gone higher. Some think it will reach twenty cents. The Washington *Star* reports that the bargain hunters of the national capital, hieing to the stores for the January "sales," learn with consternation "that cotton sheets, for example, which two months ago might be bought for $1 each, now cost $1.10, with all other goods in proportion." And the editor of the New York *Evening Post* learns that cotton overalls are advancing in price, and writes a sad editorial on the subject. The Southern papers report that a regrettable craze for cotton speculation has seized upon that section, and our consular officers abroad report that the European governments, in a fright at the cotton scarcity, are searching their tropical possessions for spots where cotton will grow. In the mill districts of New England and Lancashire, where reductions of time and wages are being made, the cotton shortage is felt more keenly perhaps, than anywhere else.

"There is danger now," declares *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), "of the speculative spirit which has been aroused throughout the South becoming a great curse"; and the Atlanta *Journal* says:

"There are thousands of people in the South today who are cotton-mad.

"They are simply intoxicated by the magnificent rise in the price of the staple, and by all that this means to their section and State and property.

"They have been seized by the speculative fever; and not only are they sending hard-earned cash to New York as margin for operations in cotton, but they are rushing blindly into hazardous enterprises of every kind, based on the colossal boom which high cotton is expected to bring to the South.

"A despatch from Boston, printed in *The Wall Street Journal*, prints this statement from a New England gentleman who but recently returned from the South:

"'I had occasion to visit one of the small towns in South Carolina, and land which a few years ago was going begging at $2 per acre now commands a price of $25.

"'The local bank in the town has a capital of $75,000 and had deposits of $500,000, but one-half of its deposits have been withdrawn and sent to New York as margin for speculation in cotton.

"'The South is cotton-mad, and I fear for the ultimate crash.'

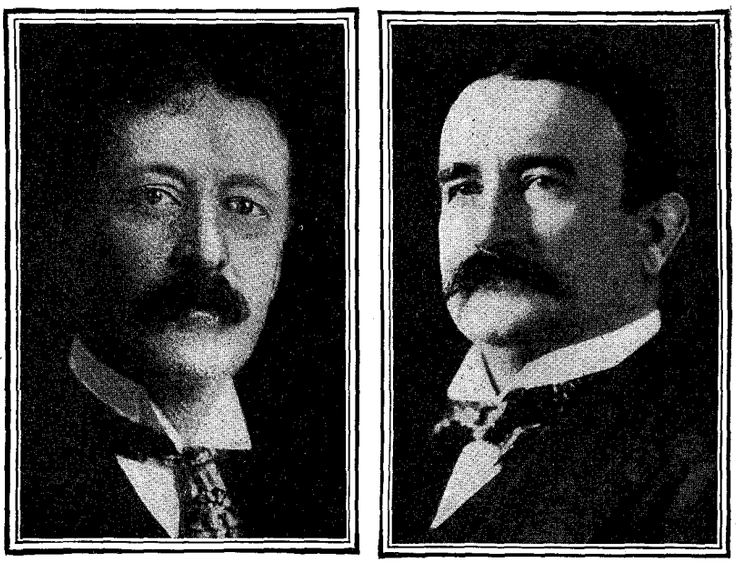
"The gravity of the situation may not be as yet so great as the above would lead us to infer; but it certainly calls for a timely warning."

The New York *World* speaks in a tone of reproof to those who are applying "the spur of famine prices" to cotton; which leads the Raleigh *News and Observer* to remark in reply:

"Well, what would *The World* have the Southern farmers do about it? Does it think they should refuse to accept the fifteen cents offered for their cotton on both sides of the ocean? Would it have them, for fear of future competition from Asia and the fear of curtailment of the use of cotton goods, demand to be paid seven cents instead of the fourteen cents offered through the operation of the law of supply and demand? As to the danger of 'semi-starvation,' the farmers were reduced to these conditions when they were forced to sell their cotton at from five to seven cents. The low price of cotton during the years set back material development in the South at least ten years. Give the Southern people over twelve cents for their cotton for a series of years and every industry in America would be benefited, gold would flow in from Europe, and the balance of trade would be felt in every business mart. The present high price of cotton temporarily embarrasses cotton-mill operatives and cotton-mill owners, but prices will shortly adjust themselves and this trouble will be short-lived.

"As to the smaller consumption of cotton goods, it is a thousand times better for the South to raise 8,000,000 bales at fifteen cents a pound than 12,000,000 bales at seven to eight cents a pound, and if consumption decreases the farmers will not be hurt. Besides, they will be able to devote much time and labor to diversified agriculture and will be more prosperous.

"As to the 'bugaboo' of the 'fresh impetus to British and Germans to raise cotton in colonial Africa,' that has no terror for Southern cotton-growers. They know that Europe will try to raise cotton in Africa and elsewhere whether cotton sells at five cents or fifty. Of course higher prices would increase the impetus, but it will not cause a single stalk of cotton to grow where the climate and other conditions are not favorable."



DANIEL J. SULLY. WILLIAM T. BROWN.

LEADERS OF THE COTTON "BULL" MOVEMENT.

RAILWAY CASUALITIES IN AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN the Interstate Commerce Commission's summary of railway accidents was made public recently, many of our newspapers called attention to the few casualties on British railroads, as compared with those in the United States, and cited some figures to prove that our roads are operated with criminal recklessness. Now *The Railway Age* (Chicago) remarks that "when the accident record as a whole is considered, the immunity of British railways appears less evident." That paper has received an abstract of the report of the British Board of Trade, giving a summary of the accidents of the six months ended June 30, 1903, thus furnishing means for some comparisons with the summary of railway accidents in the United States made by the Interstate Commerce Commission. British railways operate 22,152 miles of lines, while the length of roads in the United States, as reported by the commission, aggregates 201,457 miles, more than nine times as much. On English lines in the six months named 60 passengers and 229 employees were killed, and 1,159 passengers and 1,777 employees were injured. In the United States, during the year ending June

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30, 1903, 321 passengers and 3,233 employees were killed, and 6,973 passengers and 39,044 employees were injured.

"At first these figures seem to show a tremendous balance against the United States," says *The Railway Age*, "but in order to make a just comparison it will be necessary to convert the mileage to a common basis and use the same measure of time." It, therefore, proceeds to multiply the six months' figures by two and the British mileage by nine, to put the mileage of the two countries on practically the same basis, which gives these results:

	British. Assumed figures.	United States. Actual figures.
Passengers killed	1,080	321
Employees killed	4,122	3,233
Total killed	5,202	3,554
Passengers injured	20,862	6,973
Employees injured	31,986	39,044
Total injured	52,848	46,017
Total killed and injured	58 050	49,571

"By this adjustment of figures to a common basis," says *The Railway Age*, "it appears that in proportion to mileage British railways are far more destructive of life and cause far more injuries than those in the United States."

RESTRICTING PHILIPPINE TRADE.

SENATOR FRYE'S bill to restrict trade between the United States and the Philippines to ships flying the stars and stripes is received by the press with much the same feeling that was displayed toward his famous shipping-subsidy bill. The Providence *Journal*, a newspaper of strong Republican sentiments, calls the measure "a George III. bill," and after remarking that the effect of George III.'s shipping measure "ought surely to be familiar in all its significance to all Americans," it exclaims:

"Yet here is an American Senator, from a part of the country which sorely felt the wrongs of eighteenth-century English colonial legislation, boldly proposing a law that would affect the Asiatic dependents of the United States in the same way that the early American colonists of Great Britain were affected. . . . . .

"Its enactment will be an open confession to the anti-imperialists at home and to our critics abroad that we are willing to sacrifice our over-sea wards to the cupidity of that little band of esurient capitalists among our own people who have for years been trying in vain to get their hands into the treasury up to the elbow, through the opening made by a ship-subsidy law."

Not an American ship, it is said, is now regularly engaged in the trade between this country and the Philippines, and some of our newspapers predict that if the trade is restricted to American vessels, the increased freight rates will divert the Philippine trade to England and Germany. The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.) condemns the bill thus:

"It will hamper the commercial development and prosperity of the islands and be inconsistent with the only policy by which any nation can make colonial possessions pay—that of fostering their commercial strength and converting them into a market for its wares. It will be equally inconsistent with the other theory of colonial government, to which commercial advantage is only an incident, the theory of the responsibility of the stronger to the weaker—the only justification in the minds of nine-tenths of those who favored taking the Philippines for that policy. It is no more justifiable and no wiser to exploit the Philippines for the benefit of our ship-owners than to allow speculators to exploit them. Every nation that has tried that sort of thing has failed as a colonizer, has found its colonies a burden, and has hurt rather than helped the natives of their colonies. The United States can not afford to enter on any policy of that sort, and the people of the country will not tolerate such a betrayal of their high purposes in accepting responsibility for the welfare of the islands. Finally, it is only through commerce, through the intercommunications of trade, that the archipelago and the United States can get to know each other. The Filipinos will never feel themselves part of the United States, will have no interest in Americans, will, in fact, be alienated, if all their trade is conducted, as it will be if the Frye bill passes, with British, Germans, and Japanese. Why exclude Americans from the Philippine market and Filipinos from the American market by levying what would amount to a special tax on commerce between the islands?"

SOUTHERN PRESS ON NEGRO EDUCATION.

"GOVERNOR VARDAMAN'S theory that education makes people worse may account for some queer things about himself," is the unfeeling remark of the Jacksonville *Times-Union* in its comment on the Mississippi governor's scheme to redeem the negro from criminality by keeping him illiterate (considered in these columns last week). It adds: "Mississippi is welcome to her new governor. We don't think there is another Southern State that envies her the leadership of a man of his views." Most of the Southern papers fail to rally to the governor's support on this proposition. His argument, it will be recalled, is based on the fact that there are more arrests of negroes in New England, per thousand, where the negroes are comparatively well educated, than there are in the "black belt," where negro literacy is low. The less education, therefore, the less crime. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says of this logic:

"The over-education of the negro is an evil certainly, but there is small danger that he will be over-educated in the average rural public school of the South. Education makes a criminal of the negro only when he is educated beyond that point which fits him for that 'state of life in which it hath pleased God to call him.' Governor Vardaman is doubtless incorrect in attributing the larger per cent. of crime among Massachusetts negroes to more education. There is coincidence to support Governor Vardaman certainly, but the probabilities are that the excess in negro crime in Massachusetts is attributable to the fact that the negroes there live in towns where they are arrested and punished for offenses which are looked upon as venial offenses in the rural districts of the South. Only a small fraction of one per cent. of the crimes against hen roosts, for example, ever make their appearance in courts of justice in the South. The offense is usually punished with a load of mustard-seed shot or the stinging but comparatively harmless impact of a load of beans, and the owner of the roost believes himself to be fairly well compensated and the petty larcenist adequately punished. However this may be, the people of the South will insist that there be no change made in the public-school system in the direction indicated until the facts alleged become more than coincidences."

Many of the Southern papers treat the governor's remarks editorially without either indorsing or opposing them. Among such papers may be mentioned the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, the Macon *Telegraph*, the Mobile *Register*, the Montgomery *Advertiser*, the Chattanooga *Times*, the Memphis *Scimitar*, the New Orleans *Picayune*, and the Dallas *News*.

The Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, however, declares that Major Vardaman's argument "is incontrovertible," and adds:

"Governor Vardaman understands the negro in all his phases as well as most men of this section, and a great deal better than any man on the other side of the line. What he said with such brilliant and emphatic eloquence in his stump speeches he reiterated with less fervor and more force in his inaugural address. There was no quibble, no side-stepping, no equivocating. His thoughts were bold and exact and well defined. He believes the negro has a soul, but that he has no moral bottom, and this is the universal opinion of those who have lived among the negroes from their infancy up. He has seen the race fail in its every undertaking except where guided by the sympathetic hand of his former master. He knows that education has not bettered them as a whole, and that a people without an alphabet, without a constitution, without an idea above the gratification of animal instincts and bestial passions is incapable of either self-government or exercising dominion over others. He knows that the negro is fit only for manual labor, and this is the opinion of the wisest man of that race, Booker T. Washington. He knows that the negro is shiftless and

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irresponsible, and if left to himself would starve to death or return to barbarism. This lack of moral sense makes thieves and robbers and murderers of them by the wholesale. It has bred a race of bastards who are a menace to the home unless checked by the Ku-Klux or the shotgun. Education has not benefited him mentally, morally, or spiritually. The most eloquent, most scholarly, and most brilliant negro bishop in America, a man who was educated at Harvard, is one of the most notoriously lewd and profligate members of his race. He represents what we know to be the moral status of the negro ministry. Not many of them are as pure, and saintly, and godly as the plain old Bishop Isaac Lane, of Tennessee. If they were, there might be hope for the race.

"We could cite instances innumerable to prove all that we have said of the negro, and what we have said is the honest conviction of Governor Vardaman. Governor Vardaman is not going to injure the negro. His hands are tied by the Constitution of his State, which is formed on the Constitution of Massachusetts, and he can do nothing toward carrying out his peculiar policies until the bonds are removed. The negro, if he is fit for it, has a vote and a voice in the government of Mississippi, as elsewhere in the South. Here live his best friends, to whom he can turn in the hour of distress and find generous succor. We do not call him mister, but we feed and clothe him, and bear with him as our enlightened brethren of the North would not, and do not, even with their own kind. The South has given the negro all he possesses of civilization, and is bound to him by ties too strong to break. We know him, we understand him, and we would not harm him."

A PENSION FOR EVERY VETERAN.

ALMOST in the same breath the majority of our newspapers denounce the "service pension" proposition, now before Congress, as unpatriotic, demoralizing, and extravagant, and yet predict that it will be enacted into law. Not less than forty members of Congress, we are told, have each introduced a bill on the subject. The main idea of the "service pension" plan is to grant a pension of eight dollars a month to every old soldier who served ninety days and who has reached the age of sixty-two, with larger amounts for those who served two years or more, and for those who are older. The pensions of veterans' widows will also be increased.

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) declares that the proposition "undermines the public morality. It makes of patriotism a commodity to be bartered. It makes the people look upon the treasury as an institution to be milked and upon the Government as a money-making institution for their benefit." The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) says: "The measure is not related to or suggested by any patriotic feeling; and that it is brought up now on the eve of the Presidential campaign indicates the desperate straits to which the Republican party is reduced."

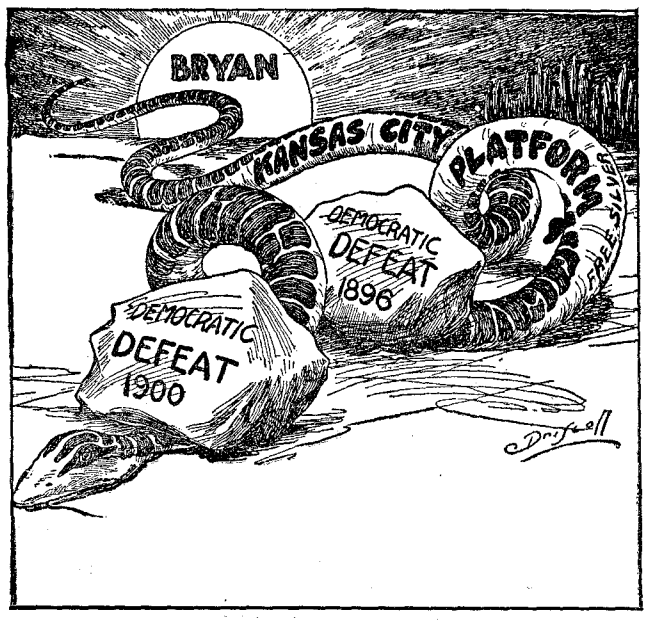
The National Tribune (the organ of the G. A. R.), however, greets the measure with enthusiasm. It exclaims:

"Is not this splendid result worth while bending all our energies to achieve? Is it not worth while relegating minor differences of opinion to the rear in order to unite solidly, resistlessly upon to secure it? We think so. We think so most emphatically. Whatever attachment any comrade may have to any peculiar form of legislation, we firmly believe it is his duty, and should be his pleasure, to join with his comrades in pushing forward a piece of legislation of the greatest benefit to the widest possible circle of deserving men and women. Let, therefore, every other thought go into abeyance, and but one voice rise from the veterans, and that be unmistakably in favor of the passage, at this session, of a service-pension bill."

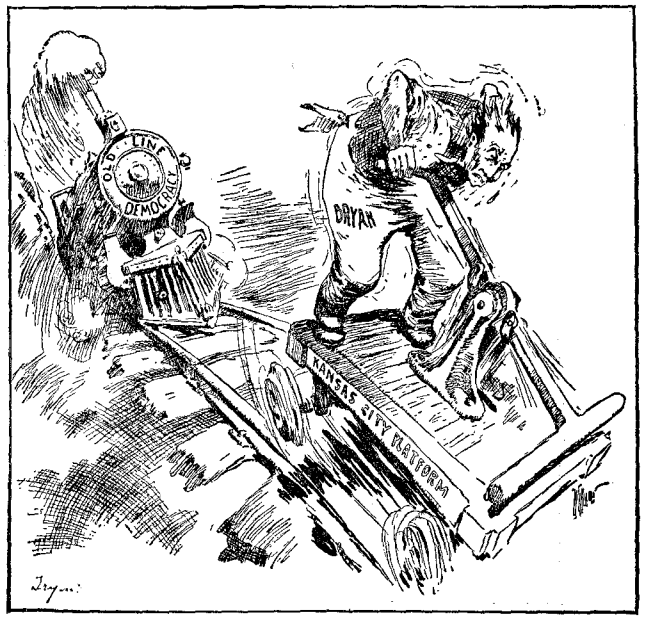
The Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) believes that the old soldiers do not want any such measure. It says:

"There is no occasion for worry over such a proposition. It has just about as much chance of enactment as the more reasonable and justifiable proposition that every ex-slave shall be supported at the expense of the community until the end of his days.

"The service pension proposition comes up periodically, but it is only promoted by those who do not understand the high, patriotic quality of the great body of the patriotic and self-respecting men who periled their lives to save the Union, and who regard the little bronze button of the Grand Army of the Republic as a decoration of higher distinction than the French ribbon of the Legion of Honor. There were shirkers and coffee-coolers in the Union armies; there were men there who only enlisted for the sake of the bounty, and who were ready to desert, even on the eve of battle, if they could do so with safety. But it was not the hirelings and mercenaries who crushed the Confederacy. It was the men of high purpose who went to the front when the nation's life was in danger, because they were determined that not if the sacrifice of their lives could prevent it would the cause of free government perish from the earth. These men would not accept a service pension now. They sacrificed far more than the paltry pay of a soldier when they went to the front, and they have supported their families and themselves by their own exertions since the war closed. They are not likely to accept even the charity of the nation now. The bummers and coffee-coolers who yet survive the ravages of rye whisky during the forty years that have elapsed since their ninety days of service would hasten to inscribe their names on the pension roll, but the great mass of the veterans who



THE TAIL OF THE SNAKE NEVER DIES TILL THE SUN GOES DOWN.
—Driscoll in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.*



TRYING TO LEAD HIS PARTY, BUT——
—Williams in the Boston *Herald.*

CARTOON RAPS AT MR. BRYAN.

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did the fighting would regard such a proposition with scorn and disgust."

The bill is likely to become law within a year or so, predicts the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, who remarks:

"It seems probable that the country is not taking with sufficient seriousness the service-pension proposal which has for so many years been urged and is now presented to Congress in definite form and is being pushed with such concerted effort. Speaker Cannon has told some of his recent callers that he believed such a bill will pass the House at this Congress. If he were to let it come to a vote, the opposition would be so extremely small that he thinks he should not prevent consideration of a measure which so large a share of his party associates desire to have taken up. At least this is the way he now talks, perhaps to frighten some one else into being sponsor for conservatism.

"Over in the Senate the leaders say that there will be no service-pension legislation at this session, but that it is only a question of time when the scheme will find approval. The common prediction there is that, assuming Republican success at the polls, the next Administration will be signalized by the passage of such an act. The plan for this Congress, it may be inferred, will be to let the lower house pass the bill as an evidence to the veterans throughout the country that the Republican party has lost none of its affection for them, but to have the bill fail of final passage in the Senate on account of the early adjournment. In this way the extra expenditure which the bill entails would not go into the records of the session for the Presidential campaign, but the persons interested in the final success of the scheme would see the desirability of giving the Republican party a further lease of power."

BRYAN continues to talk about peace, but it will be noticed that he never gives us any.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

IN an article concerning the Philippines, the Washington *Evening Star* remarks: "Let us look forward a hundred years. Let us suppose that by that time the Filipinos have made such progress that they are enjoying an independent government." We can not do it; our imagination has its limits.—*The Manila Times.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WE could hardly expect an open winter, for we had one all last summer.—*The Chicago News.*

DR. HARPER says that bright students are lazy. Not if they are very bright.—*The Chicago News.*

A "benign polypus" might do much toward helping Mr. Roosevelt's chance of nomination.—*The Papyrus* (Mt. Vernon, N. Y.).

IT appears to be the popular impression that there are some money planks also in Mr. Hearst's platform.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

THE Panama Canal is the first proposition since 1776 in which Massachusetts has agreed with South Carolina.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IF the Colombian army gets too rambunctious down there on the isthmus the United States marines will arrest him.—*The Syracuse Post-Standard.*

GENERAL WEYLER is still regretting that he did not invade the United States. We are almost in the same frame of mind ourselves.—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*

WE can't help wondering whether Mr. Bryan has ever read Washington Irving's delightful romance, in which Rip Van Winkle is one of the chief characters.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

POLICEMAN SCHAEFER, of this city, used a cake of soap to plug a leaking gas-pipe, and thus prevented a disastrous conflagration. If Democracy could enlist the services of a Schaefer!—*The New York Herald.*

A COMPULSORY voting law has been introduced in the New York legislature. If they don't get out the full vote in a lot of those Northern States we'll have to reduce their congressional representation.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

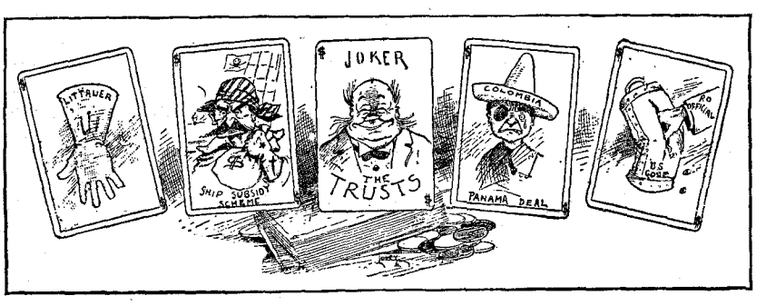
"SHALL the money changers rule this country?" demands Mr. Bryan. Judging from the result of his own efforts to change the money, they will not.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

GENERAL GREELY thinks that automobiles will be generally used in future wars. No wonder the Powers are beginning to be timid about going to war.—*The Chicago News.*

AS there is an American street railway running through Seoul, we can see how the Koreans may be driven to deeds of desperation.—*The Chicago News.*

IT is announced that Alonzo Cruzen, of Nebraska, has "his eye on the United States Senate." He is acting like the foreman of a Federal grand jury.—*The Washington Post.*

FEARS of a general war are expressed if Russia and Japan come to blows. The place where a "general war" is most to be feared is in Colombia, where the ratio is four generals to one private.—*The Kansas City Star.*



REPUBLICAN "STRAIGHT FLUSH."
A poor hand to "stand pat" on.
—Lovey in the Salt Lake *Herald.*

"IT MAY BE BUSINESS, BUT I FEEL LIKE A ROBBER."
—Taylor in the Denver *News.*

THE SORT OF THEATER "HOSE" INSPECTION THAT THE CITY HAS BEEN PAYING FOR.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

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LETTERS AND ART.

EXACTIONS OF THE LITERARY CAREER.

THE man of letters is usually at some time in his career called upon to choose between a quiet life and "the dress parade"; if he is a wise man, he will choose the former. Such is the burden of Henry Mills Alden's latest observations in the "Editor's Study" (*Harper's Magazine*, February). Mr. Alden insists that "a certain degree of detachment" is necessary for the production of the best art, and he advises authors to take up their residences "in the country all the year round, but with easy access to all the advantages offered by a great city." He says further:

"Literature as a profession, whether a bread-winning industry or a chosen avocation, very usefully and worthily concerns itself with the activities of the busy world; but literature as an art demands for its highest excellence the quiet life. This is only another way of saying that it demands devotion and is jealous of any rival. Whatever the native genius of the writer, he can not attain supreme distinction in letters and at the same time conduct an important business, perform the duties of an exacting profession, or seriously undertake diplomacy or statesmanship. He can not habitually be a diner-out or the devotee of pleasure. All his contacts with the world at large must be incidental to his master-purpose.

"Even his seclusion must be thus incidental, not sought for its own sake, as it is by the recluse. As the ardent lover is the better poet, so the social person is the more genial writer, and the full enjoyment of domestic happiness and friendly companionships deepens feeling and imparts homelike warmth to an author's appeal. More than any one else the great writer gains by an impressionable sensibility, by openness of heart and mind; but more than any one else he loses by active participation in worldly and social affairs beyond what is required of him by a normal conscience and a generous spirit in full sympathy with his kind."

That there are exceptions to the general principle laid down, Mr. Alden admits. Oliver Wendell Holmes, for example, was a physician; but "who shall say that he would not have gained greater distinction as poet, essayist, and novelist if his training had been less special and he had been free from the demands of his Harvard professorship?" We quote again:

"On the other hand, both Longfellow and Lowell doubtless gained something as writers from their occupancy of the chair of modern literature in the same institution. George Bancroft's early studies in Germany and his subsequent official career as Secretary of the Navy and minister to England, enlarged his opportunities for the collection of valuable historical material. Macaulay was assisted in the lines of his literary work rather than diverted from them by holding a seat in Parliament. To have been a premier—that is, very much a premier, as Gladstone was—would have been a distraction instead of a help. Mr. Justin McCarthy, in his 'Portraits of the Sixties,' shows how narrowly and how fortunately Thackeray escaped an election to Parliament. On the other hand, such a vocation for John Stuart Mill or for Mr. McCarthy himself was of great public service, and no serious impediment to their literary work.

"Dickens as a newspaper reporter acquired a knowledge of London scenes and characters which was afterward of great value to him as a novelist; but his literary career would certainly have been arrested if he had become an actor—a vocation which, according to Mr. McCarthy, tempted him so far as to be seriously thought of."

Most fortunate of writers is he who, at an early period of his career, is enabled by his success to give up all else and devote himself wholly to literature. But he must not allow his seclusion to limit his opportunities. "He should know the complex urban life, and as much of Europe as possible. The quiet life is not disturbed by travel." Mr. Alden concludes:

"There are writers as there are artists who get along well enough without Europe, without the advantages of an extensive knowledge secured by travel in their own country. Hawthorne illustrated in literature as Pyle does in art the possibilities of a great imagination within what would seem to be a narrow scope of experience and observation,—not so narrow as it seems if we take account of the invisible resources from which such an imagination is subtly nourished and inspired. The gain from actual contacts and direct observation involved limitations of another sort, imposed by the actualities themselves, and which only genius can transcend, through the divination of the real beneath the actual.

"Indeed, given the great imagination, we have everything; not only divination transcending limitation, but ardent insistence upon expression and upon its art; the essential sequestration and at the same time the creative and sympathetic sensibility. Confined to its native atmosphere yet will this imagination fill the world it has not met, or meeting the world at every point it will not be conquered thereby, circumscribed within its vast equipment. Our only concern, in the interests of literature, is that the exceptional genius shall not, through any pressure, social or altruistic, be diverted from its proper course and purpose."

A NOTABLE REVIVAL OF CLASSIC COMEDY.

AMONG the most important events of the New York dramatic season, from the point of view of lovers of classic drama, is the reappearance of Miss Ada Rehan in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" and Sheridan's "School for Scandal." She is supported by Mr. Otis Skinner and a strong company, and the performances given have been greeted with expressions of marked appreciation. In both of the rôles selected Miss Rehan is famous. Her impersonation of Shakespeare's "Shrew," says Mr. William Winter, of *The Tribune*, "has been seen in France and Germany, as well as in England and the United States, and wherever seen it has been admired. There can be no exaggeration in saying that the possibilities of the character were never fully recognized until Ada Rehan assumed it." The same critic says further:

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MR. OTIS SKINNER AS CHARLES SURFACE IN "A SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

"Miss Rehan has returned to our stage in the maturity of her experience, with her enthusiastic zeal undiminished and with her rare and well-cultivated powers at facile command. She acted the part of Katherine,—as she has ever done, since that memorable night, seventeen years ago, when her first splendid triumph was achieved in it,—with freedom, authority, buoyancy, and superb vigor, showing a clear ideal, and expressing it with the delightful fluency of expeditious and decisive art. The play is a slight alteration of Shakespeare's comedy (no one of Shakespeare's plays is ever acted with absolute fidelity to the author), and the part is a slight alteration of Shakespeare's heroine,—the changes having been made, as is proper, for the sake of effect. Katherine, as embodied by Miss Rehan, begins at the highest pitch of excitement; dashes impetuously onward, in a storm of passion; and, out of that condition of tumult and tempest, is made gradually to subside into the sweet composure of placable, affectionate womanhood. . . . It would be difficult to specify the precise means whereby the actress imparts the sense of Katherine's latent charm,—but she does impart it; and the gradual subsidence of her pride,

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scorn and wrath, which at last turn to contrition and sweet humility, is one of the most subtle, symmetrical, complete, and authoritative exhibitions of dramatic art—the art of impersonation, as distinguished from that of elocution—that our stage has known."

Of Miss Rehan's Lady Teazle, in "The School for Scandal," Mr. Winter writes:

"Miss Rehan's embodiment of Lady Teazle, clear in ideal and expert in execution, is buoyant with animal happiness and careless joy. Unlike the traditionary model,—Mrs. Abington, the original, who was the fine lady throughout,—Miss Rehan's acting shows an occasional glimpse of the country girl, through the transparency of the artificial woman of the fashionable world. In this she follows the legend of Dora Jordan, whom it is probable she much resembles. The image presented is that of a sweet, rural English girl who is made temporarily frivolous, but is not radically injured, by the vicious influences of a giddy town life. An involuntary artlessness of demeanor, a sudden careless freedom of gesture, a rich vibration of voice—the rustic touch of nature—this it is that imparts a peculiar piquancy and bewitchment to Miss Rehan's portrayal of the headlong, dashing, merry flirt. Arch, joyous, mischievous, capricious, she is yet capable of sincerity, dignity, and tenderness. The true heart shines, at last, through the gauze of coquettish artifice, and so this impersonation is a passing delight to the sense and a permanent treasure in the memory."

MISS ADA REHAN AS LADY TEAZLE IN "A SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

Mr. Otis Skinner's interpretations of Petruchio and Charles Surface also evoke laudatory comment. He "even went beyond the hopes entertained for him," says *The Times*, and "yielded nothing in popularity to his companion." *The Commercial Advertiser*, however, is more critical and finds his impersonations rather "disappointing."

According to newspaper report, Miss Rehan is to appear with Sir Henry Irving in London next season, in a series of revivals of Shakespearian comedies. Mr. Skinner will also be seen in Shakespearian rôles next season, but in this country.

THE BOOK DELUGE IN GERMANY.

THE Germans, who are proud to call themselves "das Volk der Dichter und Denker" (the nation of authors and thinkers), are beginning to stand aghast at the phenomenal proportions of their literary output, which is as great as the combined output of England, France, and America, and during the past twelve months has passed beyond the twenty-five thousand line. Among the many expressions of comment that the annual report of the literary productiveness of Germany has called forth, probably the most interesting is that found in the *Beilage*, or scientific supplement of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (No. 266), the leading general scientific journal of the country. We translate and condense the following from this source:

Fully one hundred and twenty-two years ago, when Schiller wrote his "Robbers," he put into the mouth of its hero, Carl Moor, an exclamation of disgust on account of the "ink-splattering generation" to which he belonged. But if Schiller viewed with alarm the mass of publications in his day, when the whole output of a year, as exhibited in the annual book-marts of Leipsic or Frankfort, could be deposited in a few dozen boxes, what would he say now when Germany produces no fewer than twenty-five thousand separate publications each year? What capital this represents, and what an abundance of work on the part of the writers and publishers, to say nothing of the six thousand retail book-dealers who live by handling these goods! Yet this immense output represents only a part of the writings for which German authors seek publishers. The great Strassburg publisher, Dr. Karl Trübner, in a recently published brochure, entitled "Wissenschaft und Buchhandel" (Science and the Book Trade), declares that only "a very small per cent." of the manuscripts that are offered to the publishers are accepted and printed, and it is no exaggeration to state that only about one out of every ten works prepared for the press by German savants is actually printed, so that the possible literary output of that country could easily be two hundred and fifty thousand works every year.

This wonderful growth is only in part a matter for congratulation, and some of its features are remarkable. The Germans, as a class, are not a book-buying people, as a rule contenting themselves with taking books from the circulating libraries. Certain classes, indeed, buy books, but ordinarily it is only the professional men, who often eagerly and at great self-sacrifice secure the best works in their own departments. The preachers of Germany have established a reputation for possessing "only children and books." The general reader, however, is an unknown factor as a book-buyer, except during the holiday season. Nearly one-third of the general literary works of the country are issued about the Christmas season, and are destined to take their place "on the Christmas-table." A book is also the regulation present on a birthday or as a gift from god-parents to their *protégés*.

A careful student of modern German bibliography can not but feel discouraged at the vast amount of trash, especially in the department of *belles-lettres*, that annually overflows the market. This vast increase in quantity may and probably does indicate a decrease in quality. It is a diseased overproduction, produced by a restless ambition of many untutored minds to earn literary laurels. The twenty-five thousand books, like the five thousand pictures that the German book-trade produces, largely deserve the fate that overtakes them. They are wiped out of existence as the dust is swept from the streets by a storm. To ask what has become of all these books is like asking what becomes of all the pins and needles that are manufactured. The productiveness of Germany indicates not literary health, but literary decadence.

While the writer in the *Beilage* approaches the subject from a purely literary point of view, a critic in the *Alte Glaube* of Leipsic (*Literarische Beilage*, No. 3) looks at the matter rather from the religious and moral side. He writes as follows:

"The literary productiveness of Germany has gradually attained proportions that indicate a craze. The public at large is simply helpless in view of this mass, and can only be lost in wonder as to how the publishers and book-dealers can afford to stand sponsors for this senseless overproduction of books. A prominent representative of the 'Schutzverein,' which is now fighting the book-dealers' 'trust' in Germany, recently wrote that people would soon be satisfied with two beautifully prepared and gilded book-covers, the contents between these being indeed praised by the book-dealers and the critics, but read by nobody!

"Fortunately the thinkers of the country are beginning to understand the dangers of this literary deluge and to appreciate the fact that it indicates intellectual weakness rather than strength. It is the duty of careful religious journals to recommend only the best that the market affords, and even to ignore the systematic and sensational advertising schemes of the publishers. The ideal for literary workers in Germany should be: 'Non multa, sed multum' (Not many, but much)."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Tax on Art.—The fact that Mrs. J. L. Gardiner, the well-known art collector of Boston, has been compelled by the United States Government to pay $200,000 as import duty on a recent consignment of foreign paintings, statuary, and bric-à-brac, excites some indignation in the newspapers. "Nothing could be

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more obnoxious and absurd," says the Providence *Journal*, "than the present customs duty on works of art." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* comments:

"The import duty on works of art has not even the excuse of the 'protection of home industry.' As a matter of fact, it is not a hindrance to the importation of cheap works of merely commercial art, which might enter into competition with the domestic product, since these are ordinarily invoiced so low that the *ad valorem* duty is easily paid. It is only in the case of works of value, whose possession is a distinct gain to the art of the country, that the duty becomes oppressive or prohibitive. This is so obvious that nearly every organization of artists or amateurs in the country has repeatedly joined in memorializing Congress to abolish this disgraceful tax which nobody wants and everybody deplores. But Congress fears to make an opening in the sacred tariff wall, and the nation continues to make a spectacle of itself in the eyes of civilization.

"Mr. Morgan's protest against the preposterous exaction is more dignified than Mrs. Gardiner's. He has been buying works of art in Europe to the dismay of public and private collectors there, and he leaves them on exhibition in London, openly declaring that he will not bring them home until the embargo upon art shall be removed. Such collectors as Mr. Widener and Mr. Johnson, whose galleries have given Philadelphia an added fame throughout the world, have been punished by the Government by heavy fines that to most persons would be prohibitory. Any device to evade such barbarity might be forgiven, but the protest ought to come from the whole body of intelligent Americans, who are wronged and discredited by the ignorance and narrowness of their representatives."

A PORTRAYER OF EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MANNERS.

THE new biography of Fanny Burney by Austin Dobson, in the English Men of Letters Series, brings forward a personality and a group of novels largely neglected in these days save by students of literature. Fanny Burney wrote four novels, besides comedies, tragedies, and a memoir of her father, in his day a distinguished musician. She also kept a copious diary dealing with her own thoughts and feelings and containing portrait sketches of the notabilities of her day with whom she came in contact. The diary, which was, of course, never intended for publication, and her novel "Evelina," which, according to Mr. Dobson, exhibits the same freshness and vividness of observation, together live as an enduring record of the manners of the eighteenth century in England. A part of Mr. Dobson's criticism of the novel, in which he speaks of one of its most successful characters, Madame Duval, gives an animated sketch of eighteenth-century life. We quote:

FANNY BURNEY (MADAME D'ARBLAY.)

Her diary, says Mr. Austin Dobson, "deserves to rank with the great diaries of literature. It gives us a gallery of portraits which speak and move; and a picture of society which we recognize as substantially true to life."

"Madame Duval, in particular, is drawn with remarkable vigor, tho it is difficult to imagine how, at any period of her life, an educated man could possibly have married her. Her illiterate English with its cheap French tags, her *Ma fois*, and her Shakespearian superlatives, all combine to make a most graphic broad-comedy portrait. She would perhaps have been better for a touch, which Goldsmith would certainly not have omitted, of tenderness somewhere; as it is, the only sign of anything approaching that quality is her solicitude for M. Du Bois, the poor French gentleman who accompanies her—one hardly knows why—for he has no definite purpose in the book beyond swelling the list of Evelina's admirers, and opposing his courtesy and unobtrusive good manners to the rudeness of his immediate associates. But tho no softer traits make us admire Madame Duval, one can at least be sorry for her. A certain amount of horse-play—and even the ruining of a new Lyons silk costume—are perhaps permissible in a roaring farce; but to drag an elderly woman forcibly along the high road, shake her furiously, deposit her in a ditch (bumping her vigorously the while), and then tie her feet together, leaving her 'almost roaring, and in the utmost agony of rage and terror,' certainly seems to be going to unusual lengths in the pursuit of practical joking, even with a person who has so far forgotten herself as to spit in your face. If Madame Duval was not a person of 'position' in one sense, she was at least (as the Colonel says in *Punch*) a person of exceedingly 'uncomfortable position' in another. Yet, as Miss Burney has depicted the episode, we must presume that she has actually depicted something she has heard of or seen. And there is no doubt that there was an underside to the often superficial and conventional refinement of her day—a side of absolute heartlessness and insensibility, begotten of brutal pastimes, butcherly penal laws, and a cynical disregard for the value of human life. Even in that admirable comedy of Goldsmith, which Miss Burney had seen played not so very many years before the appearance of 'Evelina,' there are traces of this, tho Goldsmith was the most amiable of men. Yet even Goldsmith allows Tony Lumpkin to tell an audience that, after jolting two ladies, one of them his own mother, to a jelly, he has finally lodged them in a horse-pond; and every one seems to think the joke an excellent one. Nor are there any indications that Johnson or Reynolds ever commented upon the callous barbarity of the proceeding."

The anomaly of Fanny Burney's case lay in the fact that, in spite of all her opportunities, she never seems to have repeated her first success. She knew the literary set over which Dr. Johnson ruled; she lived in the royal household as dresser to Queen Charlotte; afterward she married a French artillery-officer, M. D'Arblay, and lived many years in France; but the criticism of Horace Walpole upon her third novel, "the deplorable 'Camilla,'" seems applicable to all her work done after she became a part of the great world of her day. Walpole wrote to Hannah More that "Madame D'Arblay had reversed experience. She had known the world and penetrated character before she had stepped over the threshold, and, now she had seen so much of it she had little or no insight at all."

From this criticism, however, those parts of the diary written after "Cecilia" and "Camilla" must be excepted. Mr. Dobson adds:

"Happily for her readers, the diary . . . is clear, fluent, and unaffected. Now and then, perhaps, there is a sense of effort; but in general the manner is delightful. Why Macaulay, who praised the diary so much, did not praise it more—did not, in fact, place it high above Madame D'Arblay's efforts as a novelist—is hard to comprehend. It has all the graphic picturesqueness, all the dramatic interest, all the objective characterization, all the happy faculty of 'making her descriptions alive' which constitute the charm of the best passages in 'Evelina.' But it has the further advantage that it is true, and that it deals with real people. King George and Queen Charlotte, Mrs. Schwellenberg and M. de Guiffardière, Johnson and Reynolds, Burke and Garrick, Sheridan, Cumberland, Mrs. Thrale, Mrs. Delany, Omai, and Count Orloff stand before us in their habits as they lived, and we know them more intimately than Mr. Briggs, believe in them more implicitly than in Captain Mirvan, and laugh at them more honestly than at 'Madame French.' The diary of Madame D'Arblay deserves to rank with the great diaries of literature. It is nothing that it is egotistical, for egotism is of its essence; it is nothing that it is minute, its minuteness enforces the impression. It gives us a gal-

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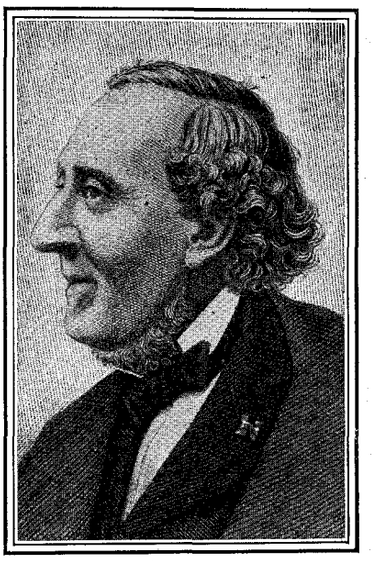
lery of portraits which speak and move; and a picture of society which we recognize as substantially true to life."

THE CHARM OF HANS ANDERSEN'S FAIRY-TALES.

THE "magic charm of Denmark's most honored son," Hans Christian Andersen, is the subject of an interesting article in the London *Bookman* (December) by Mr. Shirley Knapton, who points out that Andersen was the author of novels, essays, and poems, as well as fairy-stories, and who thinks that Andersen has hardly been appreciated at his true worth in English-speaking countries. He says:

"There was an element of spontaneity about all that he wrote, and his treatment was so natural that his writings, especially his short tales and sketches, often touch the high-water mark of art and read artlessly. He wrote of things just as it seemed to him they would have occurred, always bearing in mind that it is the unexpected that is inclined to happen. . . . He had the good fortune to think some very happy thoughts about men and things, and the almost better fortune to express some very ordinary ones happily. For example, when he described people in love for the first time as seeing the world through a *prismatic glass*, so that, for them, for the time being, 'seven-colored Hope' rested on each of life's hard corners and sharply defined limitations, he was only giving expression to the old truth that at such a period of existence we are all liable to look at things through rose-colored spectacles; but he was not only expressing it in a new and, therefore, arresting manner, but was also making use of a figure of speech which surely hails from a higher region of fancy. The *prismatic glass* certainly appeals to a finer and more imaginative faculty of mind than the *rose-colored spectacles*, and is, perhaps, for that reason less likely to be popular.



HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

He has been called "Denmark's most honored son."

"Mr. W. B. Yeats says he believes in fairies, an article of faith which Mr. Barrie—if one may judge by 'The Little White Bird'—probably shares with him. Hans Christian Andersen had also his quaint fancy. He believed that everything was alive, and he had as lief relate the adventures of a gilded top and a kid ball (inflated by the knowledge that she had a cork inside) as those of courtiers and merchants. His little toy soldier is a more convincing creation than the heavy-moustached 'Captain in the Guards' of some latter-day novelists. . . . With less genius some of his stories might have drifted into sheer nonsense (as many of his disciples have demonstrated in treating similar themes), but he was a man of genius, and he was not afraid. He succeeded signally."

The name of the brothers Grimm is almost universally associated with that of Andersen, but, in Mr. Knapton's opinion, the Grimms' fairy-tales are not in the same ranking with Andersen's. On this point he writes:

"The brothers Grimm did not, after all, in any true sense, write fairy-tales. Their work, a most valuable contribution to the literary harvest of the last century, was a compilation. They rescued treasure-trove from the floating wreckage of tradition, and their raft was laden with things for the preservation of which the German people, to whom they belonged, had previously been all too careless. Hans Christian Andersen's raft was piled high with his own goods—with the gorgeous output of his creative mind. It floats down the river of Time draped in the garlands of his luxuriant fancy, bright with the mild gracious sunlight of his tender humor, encrusted with the many-faceted jewels of his glancing wit. It is an honest, an admirable thing to gather together that which assuredly should not be lost, but a compiler, however worthy, is not on the same plane as a man of original genius. Jacob Ludwig and Wilhelm Karl Grimm were scholars as well as the narrators of popular folk-tales, and they contributed valuably to the scholarship of their age, but in neither of them was the running sap of creative force. They were *esprits de belles-lettres* it is true, but only in the second rank.

"The greatest fault to be found with their 'Hans und Kindermärchen' is, in my opinion, the absolute lack of individuality displayed by the characters. For each fresh tale the stage is rigged up anew, but the same half-dozen types strut about it. The youngest brother and the down-trodden sister must, of course, come out on top, but they are too inevitably paired off with a royal consort; and the machinations of the wicked stepmother, which might be thrilling enough, are too often rendered comfortably dull by the moral certainty that the last paragraph will be devoted to frustrating them and rolling her down a hill in a spiked barrel. Now, there is no reason on earth why the characters in an impossible tale should not have very possible and individual personalities. The animals in 'Æsop's Fables' are distinctive. The fox and the goose and the crane have each a different outlook on life. Probably their only point in common is the every-day human failing of each imagining himself to be the center of the universe.

"The brothers Grimm have missed this. Perhaps it was not their fault. They were compilers, and as such too conscientious to trifle with the material they had so laboriously collected. They held fast to the skirts of Tradition, and she, tho interesting in her waywardness, is not an artist. This brings us back to their inferiority to Andersen. He was unencumbered by any machinery of retributive justice, and when he took up his pen to write one or other of his 'Märchen,' he had not got one eye fixed on popular opinion. He did not, for example, think godmothers were the only philanthropists, and if he indulged a national affection and wrote a great deal about storks, it was because he loved storks himself. He did not regard them as 'properties,' but as the strange, long-legged birds which had built their stick nests in the roof of the old house in Odense, and flapped their wings above his childish head. There is a more or less justifiable prejudice in the world in favor of tales that end up 'and they were married and lived happily ever after.' The subject of this article, tho untinged by the gloomy melancholy which pervades at this latter day, was given, even in the Fairy Tales, to set it somewhat at defiance, and several of his tales ended in a minor key. . . . He was an artist, and, as such, set telling the truth, as he conceived it, high above any other aim."

NOTES.

The Reader (New York) has become the property of the Bobbs-Merrill Company, of Indianapolis.

THEOBALD CHARTRAN, the French artist, has come to this country to paint Cardinal Gibbons's portrait. He brings with him four new pictures, one of which represents "The Anniversary of the Centenary of Victor Hugo."

The Bookman's February list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come.—Fox.
2. Rebecca.—Wiggin.
3. The Call of the Wild.—London.
4. The Courtship of Miles Standish.—Longfellow.
5. Colonel Carter's Christmas.—Smith.
6. The Fortunes of Fifi.—Seawell.

THOSE who have had an opportunity to compare journalistic conditions in England and America have probably been struck by the fact that the most successful English periodicals depend, to a much greater extent than do American journals, upon news-stand and week-to-week sales. The London *Daily News* wonders "if any sixpenny weekly in England can compare its circulation with the 100,000 distributed by THE LITERARY DIGEST in America," and goes on to say: "There is a reason why the problem of distributing journals is so much simpler in the States than in England. Here the postage rates are comparatively high, and a periodical even if 'registered as a newspaper,' can not be sent for less than a halfpenny. But in America such literature can be paid for and posted, not by the parcel, but by the pound at one cent per pound weight. Thus about a dozen copies of *The Daily News*, or half a dozen of THE LITERARY DIGEST, could be sent off for a single halfpenny." Efforts, as yet unsuccessful, have been made to induce the English Post-Office to adopt the rates for "second-class matter" prevalent in this country.

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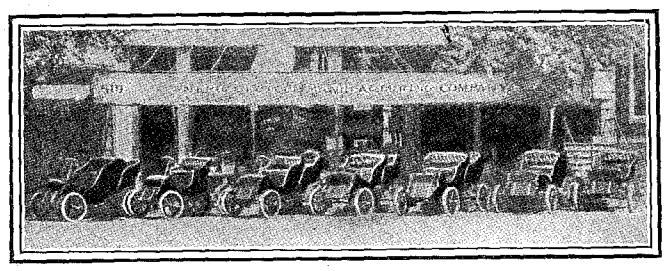
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

PROGRESS OF THE AUTOMOBILE.

IN noting the opening of the new automobile exhibition in New York, the daily papers comment to the effect that American makers are now quite abreast with the Europeans. Says *The Sun* (January 17):

"This fact of the American manufacturer having caught up with the leaders in the industry abroad is the most prominent, important and interesting one revealed by the fourth annual show. In 1899, when horseless carriages were quite common in Europe, a



GASOLINE RUNABOUTS.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (Washington).

few American pioneers had an exhibition as an adjunct to a bicycle show in Madison Square Garden. No great amount of attention was paid to it by any one.

"In 1900 the Automobile Club of America gave a show in Madison Square Garden of which track contests were a feature. This beginning, the first regular automobile show here, was laughed at abroad. In the fall of 1901 a second show was held by the club in cooperation with the manufacturers. It was a worthy attempt, some interesting and serviceable specimens of motor vehicles were shown, and the exhibit was well patronized. The machines were distinctly of the 'horseless' type, however, suggesting that a motor had been put into the body of a regulation buggy, and those who knew the advanced stage that had been then reached by the industry abroad declared that the Americans were fully five years behind the European makers.

"No show was held in the fall of 1902, but in January, 1903, the third annual exhibit was held, and it was an eye-opener to all. The advance that had been made by the American designers was astounding. It is true they were copying the designs and imitating the methods of the foreign makers, but they were doing it nobly, and it was a common comment that in a year the makers had gained two or three years of the distance they were behind, and it was predicted that if they continued to gain at the same rate they had done in the past year, they would at the next show be abreast with the foreigners. The present show demonstrates the fulfilment of this prediction. The American manufacturers are no longer at school in the college of the European industry—1903 was their senior year. The present show is their commencement exercise. They have learned the foreign methods and the ideas that inspire them. They are employing them to a considerable extent, but there are abundant signs that the American industry has entered upon an independent career, which will no longer be hampered by servile imitation."

With respect to motive power, gasolene seems to be well ahead. There are only seven exhibits of electric cars and only three where steam is the means of propulsion. Among the points mentioned as showing special advance over previous years are the use of air-currents for cooling the mechanism, new devices for igniting the vapor in the cylinder—the point where the failure of a gasolene motor most frequently occurs—a more certain and abundant distribution of oil for lubrication, the use of heavy frames with "artillery" wheels and large tires, and increase in the power of the motors, together with reduction in the noise of running. A general tendency toward the standardization of types is also reported. Says the New York *Herald* (January 17):

"In American cars many of the best features of French and German machines have been copied or adopted. There is not the wide difference in design and construction between the typical American and the typical French car that in the past has been a marked feature.

"The use of the Mercedes type of bonnet and radiator is common. So also is the equipment of touring cars with canopy tops and glass fronts. Tonneaus are wider and roomier than formerly, and the King of the Belgians type of body is popular.

"Artillery wheels are universal, and tires are larger and heavier in proportion to weight carried than formerly. In the suspension of bodies longer and heavier springs are in evidence. Engine control shows a tendency toward elasticity. The four-cylinder engine is the common equipment of touring-cars, tho the new three-cylinder type is seen here for the first time."

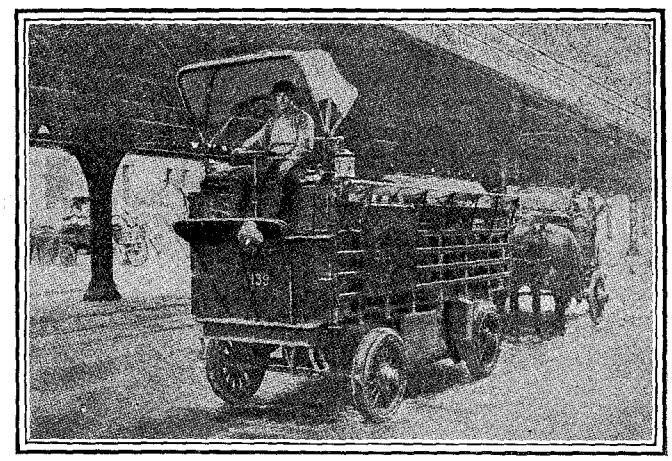
There is general recognition of the fact that the success of the automobile depends on its adoption as a necessity, or at least as a convenience, by large numbers of people, rather than its employment as an expensive toy by the wealthy. In introducing a series of papers on the subject, the editors of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* say:

"It is four or five years now since the comic paper began to hail the advent of the automobile with pictures of motor-cars rearing wildly at the unwonted sight of a horse on the public highway. Business men do not care to risk capital or to prophesy unless they know, but they invested a good many millions in the automobile from the beginning. Yet business men understood very well that the manufacture of automobiles could never be put on a permanent industrial basis by building 'Red Devils' for millionaires and victorias for millionairesses. The only people who can support a great American industry are people in moderate circumstances, who can pay for a convenience what they will not pay for a luxury. The opportunity was a great one, the manufacturer seized it, and the result is the mightiest revolution in transportation since Stephenson stoked his first locomotive.

"The automobile has come to stay. Already the prophetic eye of the suburbanite sees himself emancipated from the commutation-train; the country doctor's horse will not be hitched eternally to the front post; the trucking-horse is passing as certainly as the horse of the 'bob-tail' car. From a luxury the automobile has become a convenience. From a convenience it will become a necessity. And the public knows it."

Some figures quoted by G. M. Jacobs in an article on "The Automobile in the United States," contributed to *The American Inventor* (Washington, January 15), give support to this view. Says the writer:

"The year 1903 has to its credit the manufacture of at least 28,000 American vehicles, representing a cash value of almost



THE AUTOMOBILE AS A TRUCK.
A heavy brewery delivery wagon in New York.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (Washington).

$30,000,000. It is remarkable that, after four years of constant production, the demand is still greater than the supply, a condition likely to prevail for a period to which experts in this field hesitate to fix a limit. It is still more remarkable that, under such circumstances, the return is not a fair one on the capital invested. The remedy seems to lie in specialization—*i.e.*, the production of certain parts of machines in factories each devoted to one particular

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branch of work. This plan in regard to automobile mechanism has already been adopted to some extent, with favorable results.

"In the United States, in 1901, one hundred and fifty establishments were engaged in this industry, but few of them were on a firm basis. At present the business may be said to be in the hands of less than one-third of that number."

Of the varied uses of the modern automobile, the same writer speaks as follows:

"In some American cities automobiles are used as adjuncts to police patrol, and in Boston in a large parcel-collecting service. In New York, horseless coaches twenty-two feet long, with eight seats, accommodating five or six passengers each, provide tourists with an advantageous method of seeing the metropolis. These coaches weigh 7,900 pounds and cost $5,000 each. In New York, coal is delivered in five-ton loads by an electric truck operated by one man. A gigantic motor-truck, three times as large as a horse-drawn wagon, transfers luggage for the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Jersey City. The Library of Congress has a large electric-delivery wagon, with a licensed operator.

THE AUTOMOBILE CAB.
A familiar sight in large cities.
Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (Washington).

"The boon that automobiles have been to physicians, in the economy of time and the saving of human life, has been demonstrated beyond cavil. Superb hospital ambulances of the self-propelled type are gradually displacing those drawn by horses. In some instances priests are using automobiles to make pastoral and emergency calls, and on a few occasions they have appeared in funeral processions.

"In the mining regions they are carrying miners' requisites from two hundred and fifty to four hundred miles with an ordinary supply of hydrocarbon, which also furnishes light, and heat for cooking. They are transporting passengers over mountain routes in remote Western regions, hauling lumber in California, drawing snow-plows in Northwestern logging-camps, making hay and hauling timber in Ohio and plowing almost within the shadow of sacred Canterbury. They are displacing steam-propelled trains in many portions of western Europe. They drew ordnance and other heavy loads through morasses and over precipitous places during the Boer war, and are used as omnibuses and freight-wagons in the French Sudan.

"In the United States they are used to transport light military paraphernalia, and in England, Russia, and Austria-Hungary for the rapid mobilization of troops. In the armies of France and Germany they have almost displaced horses in the service of officers. In a number of German and Italian cities, and even in far-off India, they carry the government mails."

Automobile enthusiasts assure us that a great revolution in transportation is upon us. Some of them even assert that it is already here. However this may be, it seems quite certain that the motor, whether for pleasure-vehicles or business, is to play a prominent part in the world's future activities.

Reblossoming of Wounded Plants.—The recent report in these pages of observations by a French botanist, M. E. Apert, going to show that trees that have already blossomed and have grown buds ready for the next season may be caused to blossom again in the autumn by removing the leaves or otherwise wounding them, has elicited confirmatory testimony from several correspondents. Dr. P. G. de Saussure, of Charleston, S. C., writes:

"In August, 1893, a fearful cyclone visited Charleston. The force of the wind was such as to blow nearly every leaf off of two peach-trees in my yard. Now, these trees had borne fruit—one in June, the other in July (1893). In October the trees both went into blossom again, not one or two flowers, but whole branches, and in a few days afterward fresh green leaves appeared. In other words, the trees behaved just as if it were spring; the fruit was apparently maturing, when frost came in November or the early part of December."

A similar experience is related by Mr. G. Treanor, of Savannah, Ga., who writes:

"In August, 1881, twenty-seventh day, on the coast of Georgia, we had one of the severest storms known here. I was then trucking on an island ten miles below Savannah. On the night of the twenty-seventh the storm swept most everything standing, also every leaf and twig from trees which did not go down before its fury, to such an extent that next day the woods looked like midwinter, so completely were they denuded of their foliage. In about two weeks they commenced to bud forth afresh, and in a month's time were in full bloom again. In the case of mulberry-trees they put on a second crop and were ripe before frost, which usually comes in this latitude about November 14. Mulberry-trees in this section usually ripen their fruit about the last week in March or the first of April. Wild plums and peaches also bloomed and put on fruit, but did not ripen, as frost caught the second crop. The effect on most of the trees noted was disastrous, as the strain seemed to be most too much for their vitality. The next spring many of them did not put forth any sign of life, being dead; others showed no bad effect from their unusual exertion of two crops in one season."

INDIVIDUALITY IN ANIMALS.

ANIMAL stories with heroes that show almost human intelligence are numerous nowadays. The naturalist, John Burroughs, has already stated his belief that most of these are exaggerations, and he returns to the attack in an article in *The Independent* (January 14), in which he maintains that animals, in general, are destitute of the pronounced individuality with which they are endowed by certain of our nature writers. He says:

"If we mean by individuality differences in character and disposition, then is there a fair measure of individuality among the animals. No two animals are just alike, any more than any two trees are just alike. But if we mean the possession of striking original traits, unique powers and capacities, as among men, then is there very little. Animals do not differ in the degree that men differ. What one does all of its kind will sooner or later do. Anything you can learn of one bird or beast that is not true of every member of its species is unimportant. . . . . .

"I myself like to dwell upon what seems like individual differences in the manners and characters of the birds and the mammals. We all love the specific and the characteristic; but we are aware of these differences mainly because we have a few birds or mammals under observation and not the whole class. Some day we shall observe the same trait or habit in another of the same class. We see something in the eye or the face of a member of one's own family and think it peculiar and original; then in the face of an Eskimo or a Cossack we see the same look.

"The difference in habit and capacity among our brute neighbors is less than among men, in proportion as their powers are less. It may be laid down as a law that the higher we go in the scale of intelligence the wider the differences among individuals, and the lower we go the less these differences. Probably clams and oysters and snails do not differ among themselves at all appreciably. Insects do not seem to differ, for, notwithstanding the astonishing amount of intelligence insects seem to show, they are doubtless perfect automatons, as void of individuality as the leaves of a tree.

"With the domestic animals—animals that have long been under the dominion of man and long subject to artificial conditions, as the dog, the cat, the horse, etc.—the variation in habit, capacity, disposition, is and should be much greater than it is among animals in a state of nature, otherwise we should never have had the various breeds of dogs, sheep, pigeons, swine, horses, poultry, etc. There are as yet no variety of turkeys (except in color) because the turkey has not long been under domestication. And among the wild animals there are constant variations, but not in so

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marked a degree. If we knew the birds and beasts as intimately as we know the members of our own family, we should probably find no two exactly alike. People who have caged birds and caged squirrels find a great difference in them in temper and disposition.

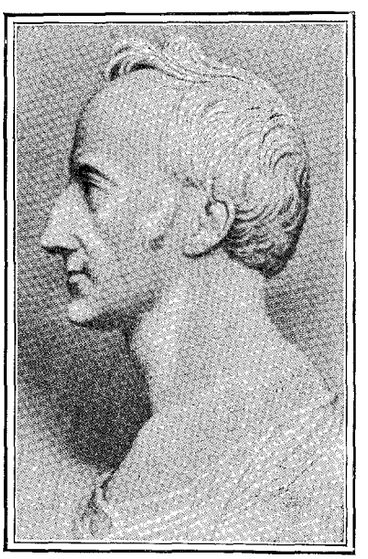
"Animal trainers find that the animals they deal with differ much in disposition and in capacity. Hunters find that the deer, or moose, or bears they pursue differ from each other in speed, in courage, in cunning, in size, in ferocity, etc. Roosevelt says that two wounded grizzlies or moose will often behave in opposite ways, but if one charges the hunter be assured the time will come when others will charge him also. . . . . .

"When our 'Modern School of Nature Study' arouses one's incredulity by its startling discoveries, such as that of a frog swallowing a live sparrow, or of a red squirrel with cheek pouches like a gopher, or of a porcupine making itself into a ball and rolling down a hill in the woods, or of a fox caught in a trap 'playing 'possum,' even feigning to be frozen stiff; or of a fox riding on a sheep's back to escape the hounds, and so forth, your incredulity is met with the statement that you are not to disbelieve these things simply because you yourself have not seen them. You have seen very little of what any one wild creature does. Animals differ greatly, and one frog, and one tumble-bug, and one woodcock may and will do things far beyond the reach of its class. It is against such absurd interpretation of the individuality of animals that I have been directing the foregoing remarks."

THE FOUNDER OF THE SMITHSONIAN.

THREE-QUARTERS of a century after his death the mortal remains of James Smithson will shortly rest in the grounds of the institution founded by him in Washington. Smithson's gift, valued at from half to three-quarters of a million of dollars, seems small enough in these days of Carnegies and Rockefellers, yet it is still a noteworthy one. For a wealthy Englishman to leave his entire fortune to the Government of a country on whose territory he had never set foot, for so vaguely stated a purpose as "the increase and diffusion of knowledge," would be remarkable, even now, to the verge of eccentricity, and it was doubly so in 1829. Says *The American Inventor* (January 15):

"The conservative Congress of that time debated for ten years whether the United States Government should accept the bequest and put itself in the position of guardian of a ward. Deciding finally in the affirmative, the establishment was created by law, called 'The Smithsonian Institute,' consisting of the President, Vice-President, and Chief Justice of the United States and the members of the President's cabinet. A Board of Regents appointed by the president of the Senate, speaker of the House, and selected by Congress, were provided for, as well as a secretary, who was to be director of the Institution, and is now, in addition, keeper of the Museum.



JAMES SMITHSON.

"The United States Government agreed to pay a perpetual six-per-cent. interest upon Mr. Smithson's money, which income, together with private bequests and occasional Congressional appropriations, supports the Institution at the present time."

During the present month, Smithson's body has been brought from its former resting-place in Genoa, Italy, to be reinterred in Washington, the expense being borne by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, who personally accompanied the casket from Italy to the United States. At New York a warship received it on behalf of the United States and conveyed it to Washington. To quote again:

"There are various causes assigned for the change, the most authentic of which seems to be that the English cemetery in which the body has rested has been so encroached upon by a stone-quarry as to make it necessary to remove all bodies from within its borders.

"However this may be, it is a matter for felicitation that the remains of the man to whom American science owes so much are to be brought from an alien resting-place to the country which, tho not of his birth, was at least his in spirit, by his magnificent benefaction. It is to be hoped that Congress will see fit to make an appropriation or to allow a sufficient amount of Smithsonian funds to be diverted from their usual channels to provide for the body a suitable resting-place and a monument not inferior to those erected in the city of Washington to the great men of war, science, and letters of our own country. Of course, no monument which could be erected could equal in grandeur the Smithsonian Buildings, both in architecture and in the work that is done within them, commemorative of their founder in a degree never reached by tombs and tombstones no matter how magnificent. At the same time it seems proper that the body should be honored with an individual statue, over the casket which holds it, if only for the sake of the public appearance of the honor and respect in which the memory of James Smithson is held by every one who understands the work which he has done by the Institution of which he was the originator."

SCIENCE IN SULU.

AN interesting account of the effect of modern mechanism on the minds of semibarbarians is contained in an account contributed to *The Scientific American* (January 23) by E. C. Rost, of the negotiation of General Bates's celebrated treaty with the Sultan of Sulu in 1899. The visit of this potentate and his suite to the cruiser *Charleston* is thus described:

"Great was their wonderment at the things which they saw. At the suggestion of an officer, the Sultan touched an electric button. Instantly a Chinese servant appeared as if by magic. Again, under directions, he operated the button, this time twice, and behold a United States marine stood in the doorway. From that time on every ornament aboard ship that in any wise suggested an electrical button was pushed by the Sultan or some member of his suite. He was conducted into a dark room and told to turn the button that adjusted the lighting apparatus. The flood of light that resulted left him with gaping mouth and dilated eyes. His wonderment continued to grow apace throughout the entire afternoon. Whenever opportunity afforded, the Sultan of Sulu repeated the performance of pushing electric buttons and turning electric lights on and off. He even went so far, when he thought himself unwatched, as to try to appropriate one of the bulbs aglow with light. But the funniest thing of all was when the mighty chief, upon invitation, fired the Colt's automatic gun. The explosion of the first discharge seemed to root him to the spot. His hands still gripped the trigger, with the result that shells continued to pepper the surrounding waters. Again and again the royal gunner begged that they stop the action of the infernal machine, not knowing that the medium of cessation lay in his own hands. So thoroughly frightened was the Sultan, it was impossible to make him loosen his hold, and an officer ordered the cutting of the tape, thus stopping the supply of ammunition. The one-pounder was next brought into play, and at the first loud boom the Sultan called the ammunition display off, refusing to go near one of the eight-inch guns, which he had also been invited to fire. In the mean time his attendants, whose knives had been magnetized, conceived the idea that the Evil One himself was aboard. They begged and implored to be taken on shore, and, quite forgetful of their bags of rice, they scurried down the gang-ladder. At night the searchlight was brought to bear upon the Moro town of Bus Bus. The instant desertion of the town followed, even to the dogs, for many weeks thereafter no amount of persuasion could induce the inhabitants to return.

"General Bates made his headquarters in the town of Jolo, and

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thither the Sultan and his staff came on several occasions to discuss the treaty. Subsequently another visit was made to the *Charleston*. This time the mother of the Sultan accompanied the party. A phonograph owned by one of the officers rendered very pleasing selections for the entertainment of the guests. The aged dame sat entranced throughout the performance. It was not until the time came for her son to affix his signature to the treaty that she awakened. Under one condition only would she permit the Sultan to sign—the phonograph must become hers at once. For a time that phonograph threatened to be the means of upsetting all of General Bates' well-laid plans for the amicable taking over of the islands. Fortunately, the owner was prevailed upon to part with the machine in the interests of his Government, and the coveted music-producer changed owners at the signing of the treaty by the Sultan."

SOLID ARTICLES MADE OF MILK.

THE utilization of skim-milk in the production of a hard substance resembling horn or celluloid, to which the name "galalith" (milk-stone) has been given, is described in *The Sanitarian*, which takes its facts from a recent report of the United States consul-general at Coburg, Germany. Articles made of this new substance, which were shown at the hygienic milk-supply exhibition at Hamburg, included combs, seemingly made of horn; cigar-holders, with amber-colored mouthpieces; knives and forks, with handles similar in appearance to ebony; ferrules for umbrellas and sticks, and balls, rings, chess figures, dominoes, etc.; also a small table with an inlaid marble slab, and finally a number of thick slabs and staves with every imaginable variation of marble colors, but of considerably less weight than real marble. Says the writer of *The Sanitarian's* article:

"Skimmed milk, in spite of its many valuable qualities, has so far been little used; it contains a considerable portion of nutritious matter—*i.e.*, 1 liter (1.05 quarts) of skim-milk is of about equal value to a quarter of a pound of meat. It is by far too little appreciated as a cheap food for the people; hence what the German peasant can not sell to milk-sugar factories or use for the manufacture of cheese is given to cattle and pigs as food. The principal albuminoid substance of skim-milk, the casein, is the raw material out of which the new product galalith is manufactured. More than fifteen years ago the idea was originated to manufacture various articles like buttons, handles, ornamented plates, and colored pencils out of casein. The inventor took out a patent for a manufacturing process, which is described as follows:

"Fresh casein—*i.e.*, ordinary or dried curds—was dissolved in hot soap water; to this solution the required coloring ingredients and a metallic salt were added, and a firm substance consisting of casein and metallic soap was produced, which, by drying and pressing into molds, could be given any desired shape. It is to be supposed that the inventor had found out by continued trials that casein by addition of a metallic salt becomes brittle and softens easily in water. With a view to counteracting this latter drawback soap was added, but the articles produced thus were soft and brittle, and the invention was not a success. The chemical factory of Schering at Berlin then invented a process, the idea of which was to make casein insoluble by the addition of formaldehyd, but the disadvantage of this invention was that the articles produced distended considerably in water.

"The inventors of galalith succeeded, after many troublesome trials, in doing away with the deficiencies of former methods and in using the good that was in the former ones, for the working out of an entirely new process. Their first aim was to make an insoluble union of casein by the addition of salts and acids. The substance thus obtained was dephlegmated and dried, and, finally, by the addition of formaldehyd, the galalith was obtained. To produce, for instance, a material similar to ebony, which could be used for handles of table-knives, they proceeded as follows: Dissolved casein was given a dark color by the addition of soot and, with the help of a metallic salt, 'acetate of lead,' a slate-colored precipitate, was obtained. This was mixed with water and the thin pap filled into a cloth stretched over a frame. The water becoming absorbed by the cloth, the pap contracted into a uniform, firm, and dark mass; this was placed in a solution of formaldehyd and, after being dried, a product resulted which in luster and color was equal to ebony. In this way a raw material is produced which the inventors have protected by numerous patents.

"An advantage of the new product as compared with celluloid is the fact that it does not ignite so easily and is entirely odorless. Trials have proved that even when kept for weeks in water it does not distend more than the best quality of buffalo horn. After one month it had not soaked in more than twenty per cent. of water. Of late trials have been made to produce, by the addition of vegetable oils, an insulating material for electrotechnical purposes."

NEW FACTS ABOUT HUMAN RADIATION.

THE discovery by M. Augustin Charpentier that the so-called *n*-rays of Blondlot are also emitted by the human body was recently noticed in these columns. Charpentier has extended his observations on these physiologic *n*-rays, and recently read a paper on his remarkable results before the Paris Academy of Sciences, which is thus abstracted in *Cosmos* (January 9):

"The emission of the rays is not peculiar to man. They are observed in the case of various animals. The muscles and nerves are their principal source, and these give off the rays more actively when in an active state. Their study enables us to make curious observations on the topography of certain nerve-centers. Thus, when the subject speaks, it can be shown that there is a more marked emission of *n*-rays in the region of the skull that corresponds to the articulate-language center, called the center of Broca. In fact, every nerve-center that functions adds to the normal emission of repose new *n*-rays in proportion to its degree of activity. These rays diverge in path according to the laws of optics, traverse with more or less of refraction successive media, and manifest themselves by an increase of luminescence of the test-object, which varies according to the intensity of emission and the distance."

Describing the same experiments, *The British Medical Journal* (January 16) says:

"Perhaps the most interesting observation is the physiological emission of *n*-rays by the nerve-centers. The whole spinal cord increases the phosphorescence of the test-object, and the effect is greater opposite the cervical and lumbar enlargements of the cord. If the person examined contracts his arm, the effect is expressed in greater activity of radiation of *n*-rays in the cervical enlargement of the cord. It increases also from the cord to the brain. If the muscles of one arm only are contracted, the illumination is increased most on the same side of the cervical enlargement, and higher up the effect can be traced on the opposite side, where the nerve impulses cross. . . . M. Charpentier was able even to localize the so-called 'motor centers' of the cerebrum by the rays emitted when they are called into action. Even the center for speech in the region of the third left frontal convolution was found to emit more *n*-rays when the person spoke either in a high or a low voice. In right-handed people there was no corresponding action of the right frontal convolution. It seems that even the act of attention or mental effort is attended by the emission of rays which increase the phosphorescence. Other centers, for writing, movements of arms, and sensory nerves behave similarly."

The possible bearing of these observations on theories or thought-transference is quite obvious, altho apparently it has not yet been noted in print. The whole discovery seems calculated to eclipse both the *x*-rays and radium as a popular sensation, and it is remarkable that so little notice has been taken of it.

"THE suspension bridge," says *Engineering* (London), January 15, "has for many years been abandoned in this country as a type of construction for bridges of any importance, tho it still finds a useful field as a cheap and graceful form of foot or cart-bridge. Probably the principal reason of its neglect has lain in the fact that bridges of any considerable span are a rarity here, and the special advantages of the type only become of high importance in the case of large spans. For short spans carrying heavy rolling roads, there is probably no more uneconomical form of structure. In short, the suspension bridge is specially adapted to carry a dead-load, and to fit it for carrying a live-load it must be provided with a stiffening girdle or its equivalent . . . At any rate, tho a few bridges of large span have been built by British engineers in different parts of the world, they have not for twenty years past ventured to erect suspension bridges for the carrying of heavy railway traffic; altho the remarkable record of the Niagara Bridge built originally at a time when the theory of such structures was incomplete, showed that there was no insuperable difficulty in the problem. In America, however, where large spans have to be erected much more frequently than here the type has met with greater favor."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

JOAN OF ARC'S CANONIZATION.

AFTER controversies that have lasted four centuries, it begins to look as if Joan of Arc, or Jeanne d'Arc, were to become a saint. The Vatican authorities announced a few days ago that the Maid of Orleans had passed the second stage of her canonization, which means that, in addition to her virtues of faith, hope, and charity, she also displayed temperance, fortitude, prudence, and justice. All that now remains is to determine whether she worked miracles. A Rome correspondent of the London *Guardian* (Anglican), who regards this proposed beatification as "perhaps one of the most curious to be found in the Roman calendar," writes as follows:

"Unostentatiously, with hardly a preliminary notice in the Italian press, on the Day of Epiphany, always a great holiday in Italy, was brought to a certain point of conclusion an ecclesiastical trial that has been pending in the Vatican more or less, it may be said, for four hundred and forty years, and which has been seriously resumed since a century and a half. I refer to the proposed beatification of her whom the English of the fifteenth century called *paupercula begereta*, the Virgin of Domremy, who, history has it, was cruelly done to death by those same English. 'Divino afflata spiritu, sicut res gestæ demonstrant' [inspired by a divine spirit, as her deeds show]—it was thus that Pius II. spoke of her, little foreseeing, doubtless, that another Pius would endeavor to elevate the warlike maiden into the celestial hierarchy. The question which, as I have said, has hung fire for so long was energetically revived about thirty-six years ago by Monsignor Dupanloup, supported by Cardinal Manning and a number of foreign prelates. And so sure did they feel of gaining their cause that Cardinal Langenieux actually held in the name of Joan of Arc certain feasts that closely resembled those celebrated in honor of acknowledged saints. It is needful to state, however, that in Vatican circles the canonization of Joan of Arc has all along encountered opponents. Thus, for example, Father Denifle, the keeper of the Vatican archives, an authority on historical questions, repeatedly demonstrated that the claims to sanctity of the Maid of Orleans had no serious basis. His objections aroused a good deal of talk and excited much comment in Roman circles. And, indeed, this proposed beatification is perhaps one of the most curious to be found in the Roman calendar. To begin with, it is certainly the first time that the church beatifies a person solemnly condemned as heretical by its own inquisition and handed over by this inquisition to the secular arm. Probably, but for the Francophile policy of the Vatican under Leo XIII., who saw in this act a means of flattering the *amour propre* of the French Catholics, we should most likely never have heard of this new saint. And Pius X. has even more reason to desire to please the French church and thus to give a counterstroke to the policy of M. Combes."

The London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.) views with favor the proposed canonization, and takes issue with a secular paper, the London *Standard*, which declares that the French maid was "wanting in the qualities which mark the true saint." Says *The Tablet:*

"We are nowhere told what those qualities are, but the objections which our contemporary makes its own are the facts that she was condemned by an ecclesiastical tribunal, that 'she wore men's clothes and armor, rode a war-horse, bivouacked among the men at arms, displayed her banner in the field—not against the infidel—and was a shedder of blood.' It is admitted that she did it all most justly and from the highest motives. Why, then, should these measures, whether of prudence, convenience, or necessity, be considered as obstacles to her being declared a saint; or why should the fact of Cauchon's shameful condemnation of her be allowed more weight than the reversal of the sentence in 1456 by the commission of Pope Callistus III.? *The Standard* hints, too, at what a writer in *The Guardian*, who appropriately signs himself 'Zero,' says out plainly, that the taking up of the cause by Rome is due to 'a desire to flatter the *amour propre* of the French Catholics.' This is an unworthy insinuation which can only have arisen from ignorance of the practise of the church in these matters. Rome is no more likely to declare Joan of Arc a saint merely to please France than she was to declare against the marriage of Catherine of Arragon merely to please Henry VIII. Rome's complacency does not extend to such matters."

The Christian Work and Evangelist (New York) comments:

"It is noteworthy that after reaching the degree of beatification last week Pope Pius formally invoked her [Joan of Arc's] intercession for the restoration of peace to the French Catholics. If the hard heart of Premier Combes be softened and he should abandon the anti-church measures he is pressing, it would, indeed, be something little short of miraculous, and the canonization would doubtless be completed. Just now French politics and the church have come pretty closely in touch. It remains to be seen what the issue will be. Great anxiety unquestionably prevails in the Vatican over what is regarded as the present unfilial attitude of France, the eldest daughter of the church."

ALLEGED BABYLONIAN ORIGIN OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

THE famous "Babel-Bibel" addresses of Professor Delitzsch, which have been circulated by the hundred thousand and have evoked a multitude of "replies" of all kinds, dealt with the Old Testament, and with only a part of this. A systematic attempt is now being made to apply the same methods to the New Testament and to find in the teachings of Christ and the apostles in the gospels and Acts adaptations of Babylonian views. The best-known protagonists of this new departure are Professor Zimmer, the Assyriologist of the University of Leipsic, and Professor Gunkel, of the Berlin University. The former has published his views in the new and third edition of Schrader's "Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament" (Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament), which he has edited in conjunction with Dr. Winckler, of Berlin. He has also discussed the problem in a brochure, entitled "Keilinschriften und Bibel, nach ihrem religionsgeschichtlichen Zusammenhang" (Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Bible in their Religio-Historical Connection). From these sources we glean the following details:

A careful examination of the mythology of the Babylonians goes to show that it abounds in parallels to both Old and New Testament conceptions. Not only is this true of the contents of the historical books, but also of the Epistles and the doctrinal teachings of the New Testament writers; especially does the Book of Revelation demonstrate this theory. Babylonian elements can be traced in the doctrine of the preexistence of Christ and of his wonderful birth from a virgin; in the glorification of the Christ Child by the chorus of heavenly singers; in the miracles of the Lord, especially those that demonstrate his power over devils, even to the extent of expelling them; and in his descent to the lower world and his ascension to heaven. To Babylonian sources may also be traced the Christian mysteries of baptism and the Lord's Supper, church doctrines concerning angels and devils, and eschatological beliefs regarding the region of the dead, life beyond the tomb, and kindred matters. Altho in some of these questions the data in hand are not yet sufficient to raise scientific conclusions above all doubt, and the whole hypothesis must for the present be regarded as problematic, yet the materials are sufficient to justify the main contention that the traditions of the Jews and of the earliest Christians are full of Babylonian elements. It is also evident that such elements were not mechanically and outwardly adopted, but were inwardly assimilated and appropriated in such a manner that the introduction of these Babylonian factors in a marked degree modified the original teachings of Judaism and Christianity.

Professor Gunkel, who several years ago published a sensational commentary on the Book of Genesis, in which he found chiefly myths where even advanced research has discovered history, has published a brochure entitled "Zum religionsgeschichtlichen Verständniss des Neuen Testament" (On the Religio-Historical Understanding of the New Testament), in which, seemingly independently of Zimmer, he has reached substantially the same conclusions with reference to the origins of New Testament teachings. In substance his views are the following:

The entire New Testament shows the evidence of Oriental and

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in particular of Babylonian influences. The post-exilic Jews were very susceptible to influences from other sources, and practised a religious syncretism to a marked degree. In primitive Christianity the same factors can be recognized, especially in the writings of the Apostles Paul and John. Nowhere else are the Babylonian elements more readily detected than in the Apocalypse, where the seven spirits, the twenty-four elders, the four heavenly visions of animals, the two witnesses, the book with the seven seals, the heavenly Jerusalem, the marriage of the Lamb, and many other details are to be attributed to Babylonian teachings. The same is true, tho not to so marked a degree, of the historical and doctrinal contents of the rest of the New Testament books—as illustrated, for example, in the story of the childhood of Christ, the narrative of the baptism of Jesus, his temptation, his transfiguration, his resurrection, ascension, descent to Hades, etc. On the whole, the Christology and the eschatology of the New Testament are largely composed of Babylonian elements.

That views so radical and novel as these should meet with sharp opposition is only natural. One of the most effective replies is that published by the veteran representative of Christian apologetics, Professor Zöckler, of the University of Greifswald, in his own monthly, the *Beweis des Glaubens* (No. 12). He says in part:

"This new effort to deprive the New Testament of its originality is only one of a kind that appears with recognized regularity. The scheme itself never changes; the form is variable. Just as Strauss found in Christianity chiefly Hebrew and Jewish elements; Bruno Bauer, chiefly Greek; Rudolf Seydel, chiefly Buddhistic and Indian mythological materials, so Zimmer and Gunkel now find mostly Babylonian. What they leave of original matter in the Christianity of the New Testament is a minimum, a few 'sayings' of Jesus and a few minor historical facts. The whole theory, however, is reckless, and when these two scholars discover the whole Babylonian Pantheon, including the gods Samas, Istar, Sin, Nebo, and Marduk, in the religious conceptions of the Jews and the Christians, they supply a hypothesis not essentially different from that of the Marburg Assyriologist Jensen, who found traces of the old Babylonian Gilgomas epic in the poems of Homer and throughout the Old and the New Testaments. At bottom it is nothing else than the evolutionary theory run to seed. It represents the complete triumph of evolutionary philosophy in the researches of scholars over the real principles and canons of scientific investigation."

That even conservative critics, who condemn the application of the new method to New Testament interpretation, are not ready, in all cases, to condemn it *in toto* or to deny it rights of existence, is evident from a series of articles on the subject that is appearing in the *Allgemeine Kirchenzeitung* of Leipsic. The writer deals with other books written in defense of the "Babylonian" theory, notably Professor Bousset's "Wesen der Religion" (Reality of Religion) and Heitmüller's "Taufe und Abendmal bei Paulus" (Baptism and the Lord's Supper according to Paul), and has this to say:

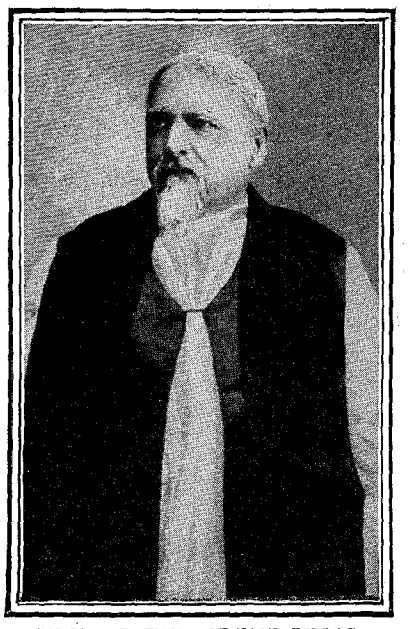
"While rejecting entirely the theory that the New Testament facts and teachings are of Babylonian or other Oriental origin, we must recognize this germ of truth in the underlying thought: Christianity is not an isolated phenomenon that fell from heaven as a finished religion; it stands in historic connection with other religions and other religious developments. In this thought is to be found the justification for the modern presentation of the problems of Christianity from the viewpoint of comparative history of religion. The historico-religious method is totally wrong, however, in pretending to explain all the features of Christianity and leaving no room for revelation. It is also wrong in claiming that where biblical religion has the same phenomena as other religions, the former simply and mechanically borrowed its matter from the latter. Such methods are neither scientific nor historical."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSO-ANGLICAN CHURCH UNION.

BOTH in England in and this country considerable interest is manifested in the efforts that have been recently made to promote union between the Anglican and Russo-Greek churches. As a result of English initiative, the Russian Church has already appointed a special commission (presided over by Bishop Sergius, of St. Petersburg) to look into the questions at issue between the Eastern and Western communions; and the Right Rev. Charles C. Grafton, Bishop of Fond-du-Lac, who visited Russia last summer in company with a number of English and American churchmen, was most cordially received by the higher ecclesiastics.

In a couple of articles contributed to *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) since his return, Bishop Grafton discusses the doctrinal status of the two churches. At first sight there appear to be serious differences in church practise and teaching. In its reverence for images and pictures as symbols of the Divine, in its invocation of the saints, and in its interpretation of the doctrine of the Holy Communion, the Russian Church approaches very nearly to Roman Catholicism. Bishop Grafton believes, however, that these and similar points of difference can be harmonized, and he lays emphasis on the points of similarity existing between his own church and that of Russia:

"We have the same conception of the church as a divinely founded society and spiritual organism of which Christ is the living and ever-present head. We believe alike in the validity of a ministry gathered by the successors of the apostles into apostolic fellowship, and so into union with Christ himself, and evangelizing consequently with his authority and power. We hold that there are three orders in this hierarchy, consisting of bishops, priests, and deacons, and that to the first alone belongs the power of ordination. We regard the Holy Scriptures as the Word of God, and the church as the authorized guardian and interpreter of Holy Writ. We believe alike that the revelation made by Jesus Christ and declared by the apostles in its fulness was not a changeable quantity, but a sacred deposit committed to the church to be preserved for all time. We believe the church to be the divinely protected and authoritative teacher of the faith, and we accept in common the decisions of the ecumenical councils. We believe that the sacraments or gospel mysteries are ordained channels of grace; have alike a liturgical worship with ordered ritual and ceremonial; celebrate in a language understood by the people; observe the fasts and feasts of the church; commemorate by festivals the saints; pray for the departed; and keep the Christian year. Alike we repudiate the Lutheran and Calvinistic errors respecting church government, predestination, justification, and good works, and also the papal supremacy, the papal infallibility, the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the withholding of the chalice from the laity, the additions made to the creed by Pope Pius IV., and we allow of the marriage of ecclesiastics."



BISHOP GRAFTON, OF FOND-DU-LAC,
Who visited Russia last summer in the interest of Russo-Anglican Church union.

The Living Church comments editorially:

"It is on the 'difficulty' with 'the masses on both sides' that our relations in the near future must hinge. The Russian Church appears to have what we may term a pro-Roman party, that would hardly welcome unity with a section of the West out of relations with the Latin church; a second party that is satisfied with Russian exclusiveness and does not care to look beyond the borders of the East; but the party that is friendly to us and which may be expected to take a broad view of public questions, is that with which, happily, we have the opportunity now of dealing. And that we in America may look for similar expressions of party spirit is perhaps inevitable. The pro-Roman party among us will scarcely look with favor upon an alliance that will present the strongest, most compact front to the Roman organization that can be conceived. Even a united Protestantism, which is clearly an impossibility, would be of less

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power. We may expect to find men also who can not look beyond their own country or the Anglican communion, and who are incapable of appreciating so huge an issue. But there is also among us, as there is among Russians, a third party that will ardently welcome any reconciliation that may be within the range of possibility."

In this country the relation between the two churches is already sufficiently cordial to allow of mutual visitation and the exchange of courtesies. On January 7, Bishop Olmsted, of Colorado, kept Christmas with the Russian Greek Church at Globeville, a suburb of Denver, having been invited to bless the people by the Rev. Father Kalneff, their new pastor. Says a correspondent of the New York *Churchman:*

"The bishop and Dean Hart, who accompanied him, were vested in their cassocks and were given seats of honor in the chancel. The divine liturgy was celebrated by Father Kalneff, who preached three sermons—one in Greek, one in Russian, and one in Montenegrin. The visit of Bishop Olmsted and Dean Hart to these Oriental brethren will do a great amount of good. Bishop Tikhon, of the Greek Church, is expected in a few weeks to visit this congregation, when he will be shown hospitality by Bishop Olmsted. It was very moving to hear the name of the bishop of Colorado mentioned in the intercessions of the Holy Greek Church, and the large part taken in the whole service by the congregation was very remarkable."

IS IT A CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S DUTY TO BE UNFASHIONABLE?

MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER, one of the best-known women writers of the country, sets herself to answer this question in *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston, January 21). She believes that the problems it involves have presented themselves to many a sensitive conscience. She admits that she knows "saintly women whose taste leads them to indulge in excessive ornament and whose love of display is almost barbaric." But she also thinks that there is a danger of exalting to undue importance "matters of self-denial which are trivial." We quote further:

"What is fashion? Is it not the reigning custom of the day, made up of a thousand little things, shades, differences, inflections, conveniences, conventions, crystallized by degrees into some harmony that is never concrete, that is always more or less subject to change? The fashion of this round earth of ours is forever passing away; yet each new century finds itself bound to conform to certain fulminations of fashion.

"Good people who forswear buttons and use hooks and eyes, who wear hideous garments of shape and color alien to taste, have existed in every age, lifting their banner of revolt against grace and beauty and elegance. Yet they may have been far from saintly in their plain raiment, and crabbedness may have lurked in their tones and infused their plain speech. Other good people may have arrayed themselves in rich raiment, worn purple and fine linen, and indulged in such efflorescence of lace and splendor of jewelry as are befitting kingly magnificence; yet they, too, may have been selfish, arrogant, and vain. Saintliness is never an affair of dress. It goes deeper. Truth and love and gentleness and sweet charity must abide in the soul; and, when the soul is their sanctuary, the apparel is an affair of small moment.

"In times of great corruption in church and state, when wickedness has flourished, and godless hate has occupied eminent and conspicuous places, it has been the obvious duty of men and women to express their protest in every possible way. Sometimes by an almost offensive curtness of speech, as opposed to a vocabulary furnished by Satan himself with oaths and sensual phrases, sometimes by withdrawal from scenes of gayety that were also scenes of dissipation, and sometimes by a style of singular austerity in garb, Christians have shown abhorrence of an encroaching evil.

"Heroic measures are sometimes prescribed in exceptional cases, as when a town is quarantined because of a plague, or a house isolated on account of a baleful fever. The root of the idea that a Christian woman must be an unfashionable woman strikes down into some soil of yesterday when her first duty was to be, as well as to utter, a protest against some creeping or insidiously menacing form of evil."

The Christian woman, continues Mrs. Sangster, must undoubtedly "show her colors." But this she may do "more potentially as a woman in society than as a woman shunning the functions where friends meet and greetings are exchanged." Mrs. Sangster says in concluding:

MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER,

Staff contributor to *The Christian Intelligencer* and *The Christian Herald*; president of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, etc.

"I see a wide and inviting field of opportunity for the Christian woman who conforms to fashion, and goes here and there openly and happily to social functions, and, as our Lord did, walks up and down in friendliness in the world of humanity. Her adornment, not gaudy nor pretentious, avoids excess of display. She does not load her fingers with rings, nor trail the splendor of her gleaming silks along muddy streets, nor is she marked by the gorgeousness of her attire in the brilliant assembly. This, however, not because she is a Christian, but because she is a sensible woman who avoids extremes. . . . . .

"The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit may be worn equally under homespun and under velvet. Our Lord wore the seamless robe of the Jewish peasant, but He commended Mary when she broke upon His feet her vase of costliest fragrance. It is the inner life, not the outer expression, that counts for most; and those who carry the kingdom of heaven within them may go anywhere, lighting up the dark places and making the rough ways smooth."

THE ANTI-SMOOT CAMPAIGN.

FOR more than a year religious organizations and papers throughout the country have been carrying on a vigorous campaign against Senator-elect Reed Smoot, of Utah, on the ground that he is an "apostle" of the Mormon Church and a supporter of polygamy. How far the arguments used will affect the decision of the Senate Committee on Elections remains to be seen. Mr. Smoot seems to be on the horns of a dilemma. If he is too aggressively Mormon in his attitude, he will lose his place in the Senate; if he is not aggressively Mormon, he will forfeit the respect of his constituents. Ex-Senator Frank J. Cannon, one of the most influential Mormons in Utah, has recently made public this statement:

"Senator Smoot says that he does not take, and can not be forced into, the position that he represents his church in the Senate. Then, what becomes of the apostolic character? Reed Smoot stood before his people and the world as one selected by direct revelation to speak as a prophet, seer, and revelator, the mouthpiece of the Almighty God to this generation of men. The authority to speak from God in heaven to men on earth is solely vested in the office which Apostle Smoot and his colleagues and superiors hold.

"If Senator Smoot does not represent the Mormon Church, what becomes of the inducement which was held out to his followers last year to vote for him, in order that the voice of direct revelation might be heard in the councils of the republic? What becomes of all the little minor prophecies which have been circulated in Utah since the storm of protests began throughout the country?

"Does Senator Smoot desire to be understood as saying that he is a mere citizen of the republic, bound only by the ordinary con-

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siderations and living only in the ordinary light of citizenship? If so, what value was it to the Mormon people to elect an apostle?"

This statement is accepted by religious papers as showing conclusively that Mr. Smoot was elected to the Senate as a representative, first and foremost, of Mormonism. "It is not the man, Reed Smoot, against whom we are bending our endeavor," says *The Union Signal* (Evanston, Ill.), organ of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, "it is a Senator of the United States representing a system so unnatural, so inhuman and abhorrent, so debasing to womanhood, against whom we enter our protest and shall continue to so do until he is relegated to that 'happy home' beyond the Rockies." The New York *Examiner* (Baptist) comments:

"The question for the Senate to determine is not whether, like Mr. Roberts, Mr. Smoot is a polygamist, practically or theoretically, but whether he could take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution without perjury. The happiness of his domestic life, on which he glowingly dwelt to a New York reporter, is entirely beside the issue. Was he competet, as an Mormon apostle, to take the oath of a Senator of the United States in good faith? That is the whole case, so far as he is concerned, and the Senate will lamentably fail of its duty if it ignores this one crucial test of his fitness for a seat in the national legislature."

Roman Catholic papers are taking no part in the campaign, and in some cases are scoffing at the whole crusade. *The Union and Times* (Buffalo) says:

"The war on Smoot is certain to fail of its object, unless its main purpose is to secure notoriety for the childless women of the Mothers' Clubs who are the chief promoters of the attack on the Mormon Senator. The arrant hypocrisy of the movement is so apparent that it is the laughing-stock and scorn of official Washington. . . . . .

"The ever-conservative old church could not have expected to lend itself to the fancy of the hour in the Smoot case. There is no sincerity in the attack on Smoot, and there is no case against him that will stand the test of any court."

THE "SPIRITUAL DEATH" OF BABIES.

THE statement of the Rev. William Ashmore, a veteran Baptist missionary that "death reigns over every baby that ever lived," has served to renew interest in an old theological problem. The words quoted occur in an article in a recent issue of the Chicago *Standard*. Being asked to explain his statement, Dr. Ashmore gave the following reasons for believing in the "spiritual death" of babies:

"1. Because, as a matter of fact, death has reigned over everybody that ever lived, and does reign. This bare fact would be sufficient to establish the affirmation without a single word further.

"2. Because a father who is himself sinful can not possibly beget a sinless child. Therefore the infant never had any spiritual life to begin with. If he is not spiritually alive, then he must be spiritually dead. There is no intermediate state.

"3. The entire teaching of the Bible proceeds on the assumption that everybody is lost, which is another way of saying that everybody is dead; that everybody needs a Savior; and that everybody needs to be quickened in order to have eternal life."

Questioned by a father, who said that he could not look into his baby's face and believe in the truth of such a dogma, Dr. Ashmore replied: "It is not a question of the feelings of relatives in any case, but what is taught in the word of God." He added:

"My thinking on the subject of infant salvation . . . leads me to see a way for the salvation of infants the world over which I could not have if I looked at it as he does. For I believe that whatever is sinful in its nature is doomed to condemnation by God for the very reason that it is contrary to His nature, and needs to be made over before it can be accepted into His kingdom, and I further believe that God has provided a way of salvation for adult sinners, and for infant offspring of sinners. Modes of application are different, but both are in consequence of the atonement of Christ and the renewal of the Holy Ghost. The divine method of working on those who have reached an age of accountability we understand somewhat, but the divine method of applying salvation to those who have not reached the age of accountability is not made known to us. 'Secret things belong unto the Lord.' . . . . . .

"The whole subject has theological bearings of vast significance. We believe that a kindly and faithful consideration of them, as of other doctrinal issues of the day, will be of untold value to our 'modern mind.' It is not well, tho, to stigmatize doctrinal teaching as 'dogma.' We have to build on doctrine. 'Give attendance to doctrine.'"

Dr. Ashmore's articles evoke much discussion in *The Standard* and in other religious papers. *The Universalist Leader* (Boston) thinks it is "too late in the day to insist on the failure of salvation in the case of infants"; and the Boston *Congregationalist* says:

"We are persuaded that feelings have much to do with this question. Since Jesus Christ revealed God our Creator as also our Father, and taught his disciples that 'he that hath seen me hath seen the Father,' there are two things that we can count on as to the relation of our little children to God. The first is that our own instincts as fathers and mothers reveal to us the disposition of God toward His and our little ones. The second is that our Lord's treatment of babies reveals more clearly the way God regards them. If they were what Dr. Ashmore feels compelled to think they are, we should expect to find Jesus described in the gospels as approaching them in much the same way that the she bears went for the children who mocked Elisha. Instead of that we see Jesus rebuking his own disciples who would have kept the children out of his sight, calling the mothers to bring them to him, taking them in his arms and blessing them, and saying, 'Of such is the kingdom of heaven.' We see him calling a little child to him, who seems to have come to him with rather more confidence than a child who had begun to be trained in Dr. Ashmore's theology would approach God, and we hear Jesus saying to his disciples that unless they become like that child they can not enter into the kingdom of heaven. Safer than the teaching of Calvinism is the teaching of the revealer of the Father who said that the angel guardians of the children were always gazing into the Father's face, and that it was a very dangerous thing to put any stone which they might stumble over in their pathway to God.

"This good missionary is better than his theology, tho he can not explain why, except to say that how it can be so the Lord only knows. But it is a satisfaction that, however our theories differ, our instincts and our reason lead us to the same conclusion. Whether we hold that the babies are all condemned by God, but that in some secret way he does not visit his condemnation on them, or that Jesus taking them into his arms, saying of them that 'it is not the will of your Father who is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish,' reveals the feeling of God toward children, we all agree together that the babies are safe."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Catholic Review of Pedagogy, established in Chicago last year, has changed its name and its scope and become *The Catholic Review of Reviews*.

THE REV. F. W. SANDFORD, the organizer of the "Holy Ghost and Us" movement at Durham, Me. (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 5), has been arrested on charges of cruelty and manslaughter.

THE consecration of the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer as Bishop-Coadjutor of New York took place on January 26, and was "memorable," says the New York *Churchman*, "for the dignity of the service, the great gathering of clergy, and the importance in affairs of city and State of those who composed the congregation." Dr. Greer's successor as rector of St. Bartholomew's Church is the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, of Emmanuel Church, Boston.

THE Christian population of Korea numbers 200,000, according to figures furnished by the Rev. Dr. George Heber Jones, a Methodist missionary of Chemulpo, Korea. Dr. Jones, who is now in this country on furlough, thinks that in case of war between Russia and Japan both of the contending parties would respect the rights of Korean missionaries and the safety of the Christian Church. He says further (as reported by the New York *Tribune*): "Splendid men guard the interests of foreign nations in Korea. Horace N. Allen, the present United States Minister, first went to Korea twenty years ago as the founder of the Presbyterian Church Mission there. Hon. J. N. Jordan, C.M.G., the British Minister, is a Christian of the highest character and of wide experience in diplomatic affairs in the Far East. M. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, has always been the friend and ally of his American and British colleagues where the interests of missions are concerned."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

DISCOURAGEMENTS OF ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF.

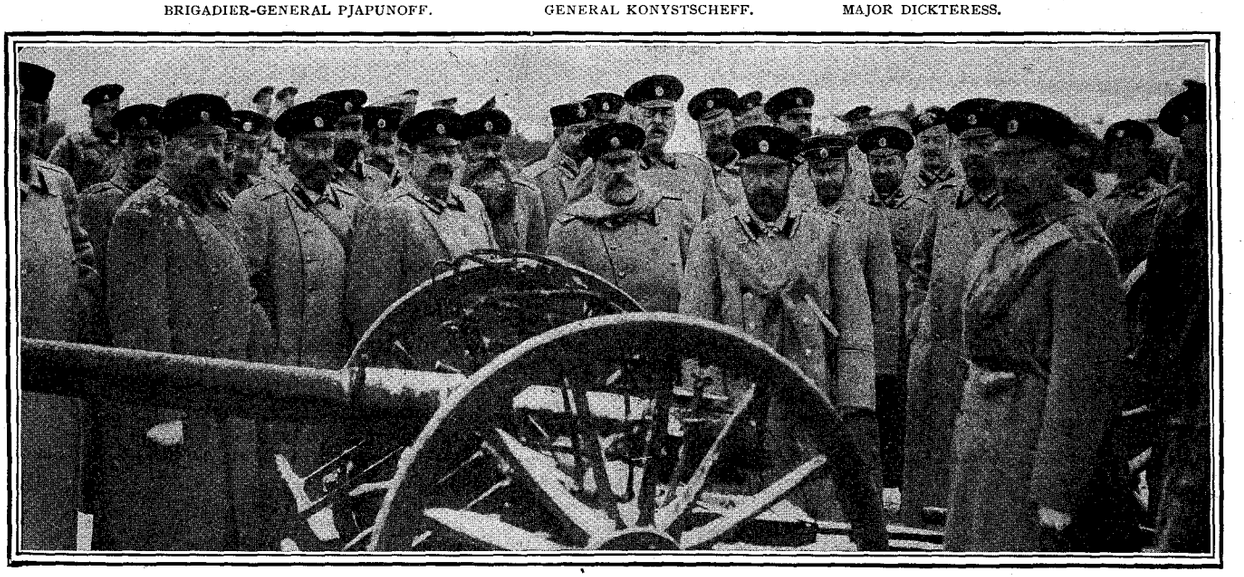
ADMIRAL IEVGENY IVANOVITCH ALEXEIEFF, the Czar's viceroy in the Far East, commander-in-chief of Russia's military forces in Asia and of Russia's fleets in the Pacific, is beset with difficulties of a nature so serious, it is asserted in newspapers abroad, that his alleged warlike temperament may be perceptibly affected. First of all, his health has not, it is rumored, been of the best, and the London *News* suspects that his recent indisposition was of a more serious character than official Russians would care to proclaim. In the next place, according to the London *Standard*, he has been astounded to find that Port Arthur is indifferently provisioned to supply half his forces for some six months, whereas he had all along supposed that Russia's fortress was in a position to feed 250,000 men well for two years. The trip to St. Petersburg, which the admiral seems to have contemplated, "is definitely put off," the London *Times* announces, and the fact is connected in many European newspapers with the Czar's possible reluctance to fall under the spell of his viceroy. Nicholas II., *The Standard* says, has instructed Admiral Alexeieff to obey only the Czar's direct mandates, and the London *Times* adds the information that the admiral has been found wanting in his military measures. And the Paris *Temps* announces that the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch is using his powerful influence over the Czar in opposition to the great viceroy, whose champion, the intrepid and warlike Mr. Besobrasoff, has been given a "vacation."

But the admiral's friends will not admit that he is losing favor. The *Lokalanzeiger* (Berlin) declares that Admiral Alexeieff has a powerful friend at court in the person of Mr. Pobiedonotzeff, procurator of the Holy Synod, "who, on religious grounds, favors the advance of Holy Russia throughout Asia, and who supports the viceroy in the Far East, both being advocates of an uncompromising policy." The Paris edition of the New York *Herald* says that "the Czar, after much hesitation, has finally decided to leave the decision to be taken in the hands of Admiral Alexeieff, and has authorized him to act the instant he deems it necessary." The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) declares that the admiral still retains full powers to "conduct diplomatic negotiations with the neighboring states in the Far East," but the London *Mail* says Japan will not accord the admiral any recognition in this sense. The St. Petersburg Government forwards its notes to Japan through the viceroy, but the Tokyo Government's replies take another route. However, the *Neue Freie Presse* feels convinced that the decision as regards peace or war is still in the hands of the viceroy. It can not accept the view that he has been found incompetent in any sense whatever, altho he may have been embarrassed in countless ways. To quote:

"Admiral Alexeieff is undoubtedly the most able commander in the Russian navy and one of the most energetic statesmen in the Russia of to-day. Born May 11, 1843, Alexeieff had passed through the marine cadet corps when but a youth of nineteen, and entered the service in one of the divisions of the fleet. In a short time Alexeieff had attracted the attention of the higher officials of the navy, and Admiral Lissoffski had him join the corvette *Varyag* in a tour of the globe. During the Civil War between the North and the South in the United States, Alexeieff remained in America with Admiral Lissoffski's squadron, making a report on the progress of the conflict which attracted great attention in St. Petersburg. When Alexeieff returned from the United States, he was made a lieutenant and transferred to the first division of the navy on the staff of the general admiral. He acted now as flag officer to Admiral Batakoff, commanding the Russian squadron in Greek waters. In 1875 and 1876 Alexeieff was on the staff of the Grand Duke Alexei Alexandrovitch, then voyaging in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean in the frigate *Svetlana*. Alexeieff later, aboard the ironclad *Kreml*, superintended coast-defense work with such success that he was given command of the cruiser *Africa* and sent on a mission to the United States. He performed his work with such skill and diplomatic talent that St. Petersburg official circles recognized in him not only an able naval officer, but a brilliant statesman. So, when the post of naval attaché in Paris became vacant in 1883, Alexander III. bestowed it upon Alexeieff, enjoining him at the same time to cultivate the friendliest relations with the French. For nine full years Alexeieff remained as Russian naval attaché in France, and worked unceasingly to smooth the way for the conclusion of the Franco-Russian alliance.

"Alexander III. accorded Alexeieff his absolute confidence. In 1892 he was recalled to St. Petersburg and appointed aid to the chief of the general navy staff. For three years Alexeieff held this post, manifesting throughout this period the utmost zeal in promoting an increase of the Russian navy. As is well known,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PJAPUNOFF. GENERAL KONYSTSCHEFF. MAJOR DICKTERESS.



MAJOR BERNIKOFF. CAPTAIN DEMYDOW. GENERAL REBINDER. MAJOR MATJUSCHKIN. MAJOR MROSOOSKY.

"In the Crimean War, and in the last Turkish War, Russia astonished the world by the comparatively insignificant number of troops she was able to put into the field at the decisive moment," says the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). "It remains to be seen whether a similar surprise is in store for the world now."

RUSSIAN MILITARY MAGNATES WHO WOULD BEAR THE BRUNT OF WAR.

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the Chinese-Japanese war had intensified the watchfulness of Russia in the Far East. Alexeieff was placed at the head of the Russian squadron in the Pacific. In this post Alexeieff showed the highest political capacity, his course throughout winning for him the designation of 'the energetic.' At the time of the uprisings in China Alexeieff was promoted to command in the Kwang-Tung region and to the supreme command of the naval forces in the Pacific. In this new capacity Alexeieff was brilliantly successful in a military and administrative sense, acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of the whole situation in the Far East which was fully acknowledged in St. Petersburg. As a favorite at the court of the Dowager Czarina, as the confidential adviser of Nicholas II., and as the friend of the General Admiral Grand Duke Alexei, Alexeieff was last August—when Russia was very eager to strengthen her position in east Asia—appointed viceroy in the Far East and clothed with almost sovereign authority. In his general political views, Alexeieff inclines toward the Moscow Slavophile element, while the most conspicuous trait in his character is unyielding energy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ACTION OF THE ELDER STATESMEN IN THE FAR EAST.

SHOULD the Russo-Japanese crisis terminate in a peaceful solution, the whole world will be under a lasting obligation to the Elder Statesmen, in the opinion of English organs. The Elder Statesmen, as the London *Standard* explains, are the survivors of those who "played the principal part in converting the medieval Japan of the Tycoon into the free, progressive realm of the Mikado." They are now four in number—according to *The Japan Weekly Mail*, a British organ published in Yokohama—Marquis Yamagata, Count Inouye, Count Matsugata, and Marquis Ito. But the London *Times* thinks there are two more names that ought to be in the list—Count Okuma and Count Itagaki. But Count Itagaki, "who might be called the Rousseau of Japan," left office a generation ago, has passed out of sight, and has even had his obituary printed. Count Okuma, "a man who lives at the very antipodes of ideals," has amassed a great fortune and dwells in retirement "in a noble park, where he enjoys the finest collections of orchids, of chrysanthemums; and of *bonsai* in Japan." This leaves the four names first given as the list of the active Elder Statesmen. They have advised the Japanese Government at every stage of the Russo-Japanese negotiations, says the London *Telegraph*, and if Tokyo comes off victor in the diplomatic tournament with St. Petersburg, the *Genro*, as the Elder Statesmen are called in their own country, will have vindicated the good judgment which advised the dissolution of the Diet.

The dissolution of the Diet was a bold step to take in the face of the crisis in the Far East, because, as the London *Times* points out, the Diet was very eager for war, and many Japanese politicians have accused the leader of the Elder Statesmen, Marquis Ito, of being subservient to Russia. The Elder Statesman, as such, have no official existence, and this has caused what is known as "a *Genro* question." Is the Mikado's Government to disregard the elected representatives of the people and take the advice of statesmen who derive no authority from parliament? Marquis Ito, according to the paper last quoted, would follow British constitutional precedent, but Marquis Yamagata "approves German precedents." *The Japan Weekly Mail* thinks the war party in Tokyo is disgusted. Further·

"As for the *Genro* question, will it not be time enough to murmur when one of two things happens—that is to say, either when the advice of the *Genro* is proved to be plainly detrimental to the state's interests, or when a cabinet attempts to shift its responsibility to the shoulders of these camera councillors? Certain folks are disposed to contend that the former conjuncture has already arisen; that had not the influence of the *Genro* restrained the cabinet a satisfactory settlement with Russia would have been effected long ago. It is sufficient to observe that associated with these critics are the war party. No one, however, so far as we are aware, has ever accused a cabinet of hiding itself in the shadow of the *Genro*, or of placing its own sins upon their shoulders. Were such a course pursued, the nation would be justified in complaining of divided responsibility, which is always incompatible with practical efficiency. . . . The *Genro* are entirely without political ambition; that they are in no sense self-seeking; that they lend themselves to no intrigue, and that if they are content to sit in the green-room of a stage where they once played such great parts is because they value their country's interests far above the dignified ease to which their services justly entitle them. Thus we come round again to our original proposition that the country's sentiment toward the *Genro* should be one of profound gratitude."

PERPLEXITY.

CHINA (to her neighbor): "If I only knew which of you two would win, I would not be long in shouldering a knapsack."

—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

COLD BUT CAUTIOUS.

MARS: "Shall I get out my winter coat or not? The uncertainty of all this is awful."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE ART OF AWAITING WAR.

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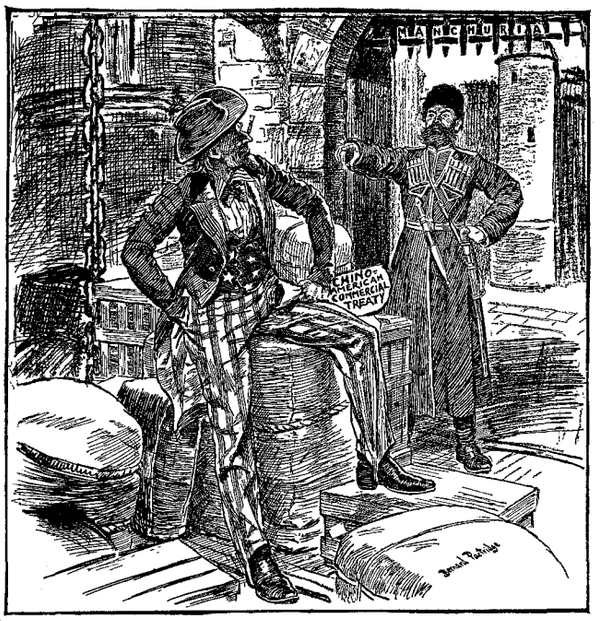
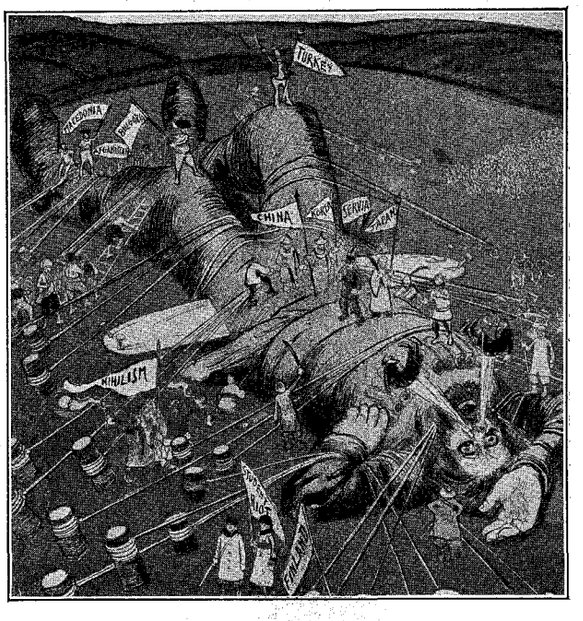


NOT TO BE DRAWN.

RUSSIAN OCCUPIER (on sufferance): "Hi! you there! We want this drawbridge up!"

UNCLE SAM: "Sorry, but I've just gotten the proprietor's permission to sit on it." —*Punch* (London).



THE BOUND GULLIVER.

Which of his cords will he break first when his bonds become too irksome?

—*Der Floh* (Vienna).

CHECKS TO RUSSIAN EXPANSION.

VIOLENT ANTICLERICAL OUTBURST IN SPAIN.

AN anticlerical calm, prevailing throughout Spain for many months, has been succeeded by an anticlerical storm, now bursting with great violence over the head of Fray Bernardino Nozaleda y Villa. This ecclesiastic was archbishop of Manila when Dewey won his famous victory. He has latterly been leading a retired life in his native land, but his recent designation as archbishop of Valencia at once made him the most conspicuous of living Spaniards. His record in the Philippines and his course during the hostilities between Spain and the United States have been exploited with such vehemence in the liberal and anticlerical organs that he is not likely, the London *Standard* infers, to be transferred to the See of Valencia. Friar Nozaleda's appointment, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, was originally agreed upon between the Queen mother and Premier Maura, the former having been won over by promises of support for the dynasty in the Cortes. This is denied by the *Época* (Madrid), organ of the Bourbon dynasty, which asserts that the Queen mother had nothing to do with the prelate's selection. The ensuing anticlerical outburst, the *Pais* (Madrid) states, was "on a patriotic national scale" because "the appointment of the Friar Nozaleda was an insult to this nation." For some weeks public meetings in Madrid, Barcelona, Saragossa, and other cities were the order of the day. Friar Nozaleda has been denounced in severe resolutions and speeches, and the great majority of Spain's newspapers have protested against the action of the Premier. "The prefect of Madrid," says the Paris *Temps*, "has prohibited songs making allusions to the Nozaleda affair and attacking the Government in various theaters. But the public forced the actors to sing the songs, and the newspapers are reproducing the verses or miprovising others." A feature of the situation has been the silence of the clerical press in Spain, which has not so far come to the defense of Friar Nozaleda, altho he has been the object of heated attack in the *Imparcial* (Madrid), the *Heraldo* (Madrid), the *Globo* (Madrid), the *Diario Universal* (Madrid), and numerous other journals. The newspapers in Valencia, especially the *Pueblo* and the *Radical*, have been censored for declaring that Friar Nozaleda would be forcibly prevented by the people from taking possession of the See. The leading objections to the prelate, as stated in the *Heraldo* and the *Imparcial*, are based upon the course and character of his diplomacy during and immediately after the war between Spain and the United States. Says the anticlerical *Pais*:

"Let us repeat the charges against the Friar Nozaleda that they may not be forgotten. First, he formed a conspiracy against the noble General Blanco. Second, he ruthlessly instigated fusillades of prisoners, including Rizal. Third, in a pastoral letter he alluded to Dewey as an image-breaking heretic in terms of the most ridiculous fanaticism. Fourth, he took refuge, during the siege of Manila, aboard a German warship. Fifth, he negotiated the surrender of the city with the Roman Catholic chaplain of the *Olympia*. Sixth, he precipitated the surrender. Seventh, he urged the American general to evict the Spanish soldiers from the churches, and he refused to afford them an asylum in the religious houses. Eighth, he frequently visited and congratulated the American authorities. Ninth, he remained at his post subsequent to the conquest. Tenth, on the anniversary of the surrender of Cavité he publicly congratulated General Otis on his triumph."

The neglect of some at least of the clerical papers to come to the defense of the prelate is ascribed by the *Heraldo* to his political opinions. Be this as it may, the friends of Friar Nozaleda complain that the newspapers will not give his side of the case, leaving him no alternative but to appeal to the courts on the ground that his personal character has been libeled. The *Globo*, the *Correspondencia de Valencia*, and the *Época*, give some space to the friends of the prelate, and from the last-named paper we quote:

"Not for his own sake—for his Christian humility will enable him to suffer with resignation the consequences of calumny—but for the honor of the Spanish episcopate and the religious orders, which have rendered so many and so great services to their country and to the cause of civilization in the Philippines, Father Nozaleda will have recourse to the courts in order to refute his defamers and to vindicate the truth, the whole truth, regarding his conduct in the archipelago."

Not only are the charges false in detail, according to this journal, but they are contradicted by the testimony of "unimpeachable witnesses" who aver that the archbishop remained in Manila throughout "the period of peril"; that he did everything possible to aid Spanish prisoners; that he ordered no fusillades, and that it never even occurred to him to attend or to enjoin religious exer-

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cises for the sake of glorifying the victories won by the Americans. The *Época* asserts that the anticlerical papers can not produce any evidence in support of a single one of their charges, "which are inspired by political considerations." This theory of political motives seems plausible to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which thinks the anticlericals have long desired to renew agitation in Spain and saw their opportunity in the appointment of Friar Nozaleda. At the same time, the German paper expresses a very unfavorable opinion of the prelate's government in the archipelago, declaring that "he was held mainly responsible for the fact that the Tagals rose against the Spanish Government." The Roman Catholic organ of England, *The Tablet* (London) says:

"The calumnies which have been directed so freely lately against the Catholic Church and her ministers in Spain by the anticlerical press have called forth an indignant protest from several prelates. The archbishop of Seville, the bishops of Badajoz, Cadiz, Ceuta, Cordova, and others have sent a joint letter on the matter to the Minister of Justice. The worst calumnies appear in a journal directed by four apostates, whom the confessional furnishes with a special object of attack. The attitude of the Spanish bishops is in accordance with the best Catholic tradition of the peninsula."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THREATENED DISRUPTION OF THE LIBERAL-UNIONIST PARTY.

ALL England is looking forward with some excitement to the meeting of the Liberal-Unionist party which Mr. Chamberlain has been bold enough to demand over the head of the Duke of Devonshire. These two statesmen have been having a spirited correspondence which now "threatens," in the words of the Conservative London *Standard*, "to reduce all branches of the Unionist party to a condition of hopeless wreck," altho the Unionist London *Times*, Mr. Chamberlain's stanch supporter, feels sure "the Liberal-Unionist organization will remain and will find efficient leaders." The Liberal London *News*, now more than ever convinced that Mr. Chamberlain is "a man without any principles," predicts that "he will carry the day," and that "he will formally split the Unionist party."

Ever since Mr. Chamberlain launched his epoch-making preferential tariff proposals, he has been in rather desultory correspondence with the Duke of Devonshire on the subject of the position of the Liberal-Unionist Association in reference to the fiscal question. The main object of this association has always been to prevent the return of a Home-Rule Government, and it has helped to maintain a Unionist government in power in England for the greater part of seventeen years. But the duke complains that the funds of the organization are being diverted from the anti-Home-Rule cause into preferential tariff channels. Therefore, thinks the duke, the organization "should be dissolved with as little recrimination or bitterness as may be possible." "On the contrary," replies Mr. Chamberlain, "I believe that its existence is still necessary to the success of the Unionist cause, and for this reason I should strongly deprecate its dissolution." He proposes, therefore, to call a general meeting of the organization on his own responsibility. The decision of the issue involved, he asserts, is "clearly one for the members themselves," a view indorsed by the London *Times*, from which we quote:

"Without serious inaccuracy we may describe these opposed conceptions as respectively the aristocratic and the democratic view of the constitution of the Liberal-Unionist Association. The Duke of Devonshire thinks that an association which does not take its opinions from him, its president, ought to disappear gracefully from the scene. Mr. Chamberlain thinks that the association has the right to form its own conclusions and to determine its own policy, bearing, as it may, the pain of losing a president who declines to accept its decisions. . . . . .

"Mr. Chamberlain contends that on all grounds it was better to let sleeping dogs lie and to allow each local association to pass what resolutions it pleases in regard to questions which do not concern its fundamental object. But, if that can not be, he holds that the association itself, and not any president, however distinguished, has the right to determine the question of its own continued existence. He is willing to refer the matter either to the central governing body or to a conference of delegates assembled *ad hoc*. But the Duke of Devonshire will not assent to either plan, on the ground that, whatever the decision might be, the outvoted minority would withdraw, thus bringing about a violent disruption. As he sees no other alternative than paralysis, disruption itself would be a smaller evil than he thinks it. But tho there might be defections, including his own, which on all grounds his numerous admirers would profoundly regret, he probably exaggerates the extent to which his own views are shared by the Liberal-Unionist party when he apprehends any catastrophe that would leave it without an efficient and authoritative organization. He has persuaded himself that the Home-Rule question may be disregarded for the present, yet he is confronted with abundant evidence that it is alive; and he is doing his best, unconsciously we feel sure, to bring about just that dangerous balance of forces which gives the Home Rulers their chance of doing mischief."

DIGNITY AND IMPUDENCE.

"Now, then! Clear out of that, and hand over that bone."
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

POINTS OF VIEW.

YELLOW JOURNALISM IN LONDON.—"For some weeks the foreign newspapers in France, Germany and Russia have urged" says the London *News*, "that the gravest peril to peace in the Far East arises out of the inflammatory 'intelligence' published in the London *Press*. This charge is serious, but true."

SISTERS RECONCILED.—"When the President of the French republic shall have returned the visit of King Victor Immanuel III., in the capital of modern Italy," thinks a writer in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris), "a final seal will be set upon the reconciliation of two Latin nations. A new era of peace and concord will open for Europe."

NO YELLOW PERIL.—"The incapacity of China for war is well known," says the *Novy Krai*, a Russian organ published in Port Arthur. "The troops of General Ma are far too poor to try conclusions with Russia, and Yuan-Shih-Kai requires his own troops to maintain his position, surrounded, as he is, by jealous rivals."

SLAVERY AND THE CHINESE.—"The government of the Transvaal evidently intends to import Chinese labor," thinks the London *Spectator*, which adds, regarding the proposed measure: "We trust that the home government will refuse to sanction this law, even if such refusal should involve the repudiation of the share of the war debt guaranteed by the colony. The passport system, the system of residence in *ergastula*, and the forcible repatriation make it a system of slavery; and as the Chinese never submit to slavery, there will be the possibility of rebellion followed by bloodshed. Moreover, as the Chinese Government will certainly reject such terms for their people, we run the danger of seeing the old system of kidnapping, with its accompanying horrors of mutiny on board ship, once more revived."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

UNDER THE GREENWOOD-TREE.

TWO LITTLE SAVAGES. Illustrated with over two hundred drawings. By Ernest Thompson Seton. Cloth, 552 pp. Price, $1.75 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THESE two little savages were boys who lived for a summer holiday as Indians. The story of their adventures, fascinating in itself, is only the quartz in which are embedded ever so many nuggets of the virgin gold of woodland lore. The book merits the widest audience among boys, whom it can not fail to delight, inform, and stimulate. It is also meaty enough for bigger boys, *videlicet* men.

"To Woodcraft, by one who owes it many lasting pleasures" is the author's dedication, and he has this brief but significant preface: "Because I have known the torment of thirst I would dig a well where others may drink." Apparently in addition to the rich gleanings of a life devoted to nature study, Mr. Thompson Seton has written into his latest book much of his own boyish experience. Remembering his early deprivations, with lavish hand, equally expert with pen and pencil, he strews with roses the path of the modern boy who loves the sequestered vale and yearns to know the denizens of wood and meadow. Many a man, too, walled up in soul-benumbing streets, will hear the call of nature in these pages where the wild geese clang and the owls hoo-hoo and the familiar trees of his boyhood seem to beckon to him with their waving branches.

ERNEST THOMPSON SETON.

As to the story: Yan, a twelve-year-old boy, endowed with a passion for woodcraft, finds a charming spot, Glenyan, and there builds a rude shanty, where he spends his holidays close to the fascinating birds and four-foots. Emulating the Indian, he makes him a bow and arrows, paints his face, and gathers into his shanty many curios. One sad day in the autumn three tramps desecrate and ruin it. Yan falls sick, and to save his life (for he is threatened with consumption), his parents place him for a year on the farm of William Raften of Sanger, a settlement in the backwoods.

Young Sam Raften and Yan soon set about building a birch-bark tepee in the woods. The thing collapsed in the first storm. Using a piece of old canvas, the boys then built another, assisted ably by Caleb Clark, "a mortal queer old duck," who had been hunter and trapper in his day. The summit of their happiness was reached when Raften gave them a holiday, with permission to live in their camp in true Indian style.. He forbade them to shoot squirrels, chipmunks, and song-birds. For the rest they had a free hand. Their first night in camp was to them a fearsome one, but they soon grew accustomed to the life, and the good times they enjoyed were such as every healthy boy would crave for his lot. They made a swimming-pool by damming the brook. Its muddy margin was their "mud-album," in which the tracks made by beasts and birds were a perpetual source of interest. With old Caleb for mentor, the boys learned almost everything about campercraft, and emulated the red man to perfection. Every day brought fresh adventures. By the time their holiday was over, the boys had become naturalists of no mean order and developed a fine stock of self-reliance

"A LITTLE CHRISTMAS NIGGER."

GEORGE WASHINGTON JONES. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. Cloth, 147 pp. Price, $1. Henry Altemus Company.

THIS is a tale steeped in the spirit of Christmas, and yet one that without its holiday flavor would capture the heart of any reader. It sets forth charmingly and convincingly the paradox of personal service, that the servant owns the master no less than the master the man.

The hero is a little negro who has no colored folks to belong with and no white folks to belong to. He feels the latter want the more keenly, and so sets out to present himself as a Christmas gift to some lovely young lady with golden curls who plays on a golden harp—the picture of his grandfather's mistress of many years ago. Of course this being a Christmas story, after many rebuffs which variously affect his sensitive and yet philosophic soul, he finally succeeds in his fantastic quest beyond his most romantic dreams. And, best of all, he finds a bereaved mother, one of his own race, with whom he can belong in a relation far older and even sweeter than that of master and servant.

While undoubtedly many little darkies of various times and places have contributed the attractive qualities and suggested the quaint humor and imagination with which the author has endowed George Washington Jones, there is a consonance in the character sketch which is individual as well as racial. A subtle harmony exists between all his words and actions, however eccentric these may at first appear, so that it is with the superior smile of one in possession of inside information that the reader dismisses the final judgment of "Aunt Ca'line": "George allus was one cu'yus little nigger."

A MORAL DÉNOUEMENT AND GOOD ART.

THE DELIVERANCE. By Ellen Glasgow. Cloth, 543 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

MISS GLASGOW has added another laurel to a chaplet already sufficient to satisfy an ambitious writer. She again demonstrates that she belongs to the new novelists of the South who blend somewhat of the tougher fiber of the North with the emollient charm of their own latitudes.

"The Deliverance" concerns itself with the evolution of a young Virginian, Christopher Blake. A wrong inflicted upon his family had sown in his mind as a boy of tender years a sense of injustice which ripened into vindictiveness that dominates his very life. What affected this ruling passion and what was its outcome is the theme Miss Glasgow handles here with masculine mastery and feminine sensibility. With unfaltering strength, that makes "The Deliverance" a substantial work of fiction, there are literary grace, striking invention, and individuality. More than this, there is excellent character-drawing. Mrs. Blake and Maria Fletcher, two strongly depicted personalities, lodge firmly in the memory.

The children of a decayed Virginia family, in which gentility and pride of race have been the very breath of life for two hundred years, conspire for twenty years to delude a widowed mother for that mother's peace of mind. A tremendous shuffle on the part of Destiny had transferred the one-time overseer of the Blakes to Blake Hall, and Mrs. Blake, her brother, her two daughters, and Christopher, her son, to the overseer's frame dwelling. This was at the end of the war, and after the father's death. The mother's blindness and paralysis had enabled the devoted children to install her under the humbler roof-tree without her knowledge of such change. Through twenty years the whole household weave this deceit daily, and, straitened by the bitterest poverty, toil austerely that luxuries necessary to the perpetuation of the deception may be provided for the beautiful and serenely reminiscent old lady. She is a type of the Southern woman and the Virginia gentlewoman. Such a scheme of complicated and watchful deception might well stagger the mind that should wish to impress it as an actuality. But Miss Glasgow does it convincingly.

In her portrayal of the minor characters, she suggests the vivacious force of George Eliot with English provincial types. Miss Glasgow's humor is strongly suggestive of the English novelists. Mrs. Blake is an amazingly consistent creation. A belle in her youth, and a *grande dame* of the Colonial Virginia type until death closed her eyes, she would ring true even to one ignorant of that type. A consciousness of her own charm and the pride of race and wealth are tempered by an amusing philosophy and a delicious *naïveté* which leaves her unconscious of the humor clinging to her *dicta*. Marriage is the thing, and to forego it impresses her as an abnormality whose excuse is far to seek. Expatiating on it to her children, she remarks in regard to her own: "We were an ideal couple, all things considered, and he was a very devoted husband; but to this day, I have not ceased to be thankful that he was never placed in the position where he had to choose between me and his dinner."

ELLEN GLASGOW.

There are two things especially to be remarked about this novel. As in two recent novels, Mrs. Wharton's "Sanctuary" and "Petronilla Heroven," by Una L. Silberrad, both of which are exquisite literature, so in this vivid tale of Miss Glasgow there is a strong uplift in the morality enforced in working out the motif. This is notably remarkable in "Petronilla Heroven" and "The Deliverance," because it is almost identical. There is the same passion for revenge in a strong and otherwise beautiful character, which, through the influence of another, is transformed into a more exalted feeling. It proves what should be an agreeable truth to sane and earnest minds: that the strength and color and interest of characters and of a story, so far from being diminished, may all be notably enhanced by having rectitude triumph over a fascinating passion which is wrong, despite its potent appeal to sympathy.

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A FINE WORD FOR A GOOD WORLD.

OPTIMISM. By Helen Keller. Cloth, 7¾ x 5 in., 76 pp. Price, 75 cents net. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

AN essay on optimism by one so heavily handicapped for existence as to be deaf and blind may well awaken curiosity, and, at the first glance, wonder. A cynic might declare that to be barred from all aspects of the world and dead to its every utterance were to enjoy it most—as a diminished evil! But he wouldn't mean it. A moment's reflection, however, suffices to show why Helen Keller, a young woman apparently doomed to an endless night whose gloom no voice from her kind can ever pierce, may indeed exult in the goodness of things since, thanks to her human brethren, she has won victory over these blighting deprivations. How she feels in this regard, she herself tells us:

"Most people measure their happiness in terms of physical pleasure and material possession. Lacking this gift or that circumstance, they would be miserable. If happiness is so to be measured, I, who can not hear or see, have every reason to sit in a corner with folded hands and weep. If I am happy in spite of my deprivations, if my happiness is so deep that it is a faith, so thoughtful that it becomes a philosophy of life—if, in short, I a man optimist, my testimony to the creed of optimism is worthy of hearing. As sinners stand up in meeting and confess to the goodness of God, so one who is called afflicted may rise up in gladness of conviction and testify to the goodness of life."

HELEN KELLER.

Even were this essay, Miss Keller's first output in independent authorship, of no more literary value than the average "girl-graduate's" Commencement paper, still it would stand as an edifying volume well worth perusal. But Miss Keller, in addition, reveals familiarity with the great writers, knowledge of the world, and a considerable degree of information and culture. A few extracts will show how she formulates her attitude toward life and the world. "I long," she says, "to accomplish a great and noble task; but it is my chief duty and joy to accomplish humble tasks as tho they were great and noble." She makes this touching acknowledgment: "Remember that the faith and patience of Dr. Howe have borne fruit in the efforts being made everywhere to educate the deaf and blind and equip them for the struggle. Do you wonder that I am full of hope and lifted up?" Again, she acknowledges the moral help she derived from Robert Louis Stevenson: "I have never felt so disheartened as I did before that sturdy preacher gave me my lesson in the 'fashion of the smiling face.'"

OUR NAVY—NEW AND OLD.

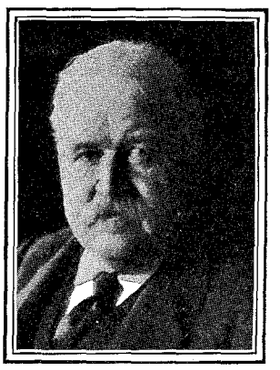
THE NEW AMERICAN NAVY. By John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy (1897-1902). Illustrated. Cloth, 2 vols. 287 + 238 pp. Price, $5. The Outlook Company.

THE historic duel between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* was a struggle of prime national importance. Before the appearance of the *Monitor*, the *Merrimac* had destroyed the *Congress* and the *Cumberland*. The era of the wooden sailing-ship was closed; the tremendous efficiency of the iron-clad was demonstrated; and the inevitable conclusion was expressed with force and spirit in the London *Times*:

"Whereas, we [Great Britain] had available for immediate service 149 first-class war-ships, we now have two—the *Warrior*, and her sister, the *Ironsides*. There is now not a ship in the English navy, apart from these two, that it would not be madness to trust to an engagement with that little *Monitor*."

When the United States laid the keels of the first ships of the New Navy it was, in every department of naval science, far behind the maritime nations of Europe. The Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun, introduced into foreign service, was the invention of an American, unable to induce his own country to adopt it. Even the renowned Ericsson failed of recognition from the Navy Department, and at the age of eighty-three was forced to turn to other governments for recognition and encouragement. Said Admiral Porter: "Foreign nations laugh at us, and say we can neither go to war nor defend ourselves, because we can neither build ships nor make guns."

The *Chicago*, *Atlanta*, *Boston*, *Dolphin*, and the later *Yorktown* (the famous "White Squadron"), were the first ships of the New Navy; and they sufficed to demonstrate to the maritime nations and Europe that—as in the war with Spain—they were amply able to destroy the war-ships their own yards had built. "The abandonment of sails, and the substitution of steam and electricity, have created in the new navy a demand for the mechanic-sailor, trained in the operation and repair of fighting machinery, yet impregnated with the salt of the sea." The kindly remembered "old salt," who was forever taking a hitch in the trousers that were so conceitedly wide at "the pumps," who pranced and skipped on his toes and said "shiver my timbers!" and "shifted his quid," has shipped with the nautical drama and sails with the old traditions. Even in the mathematical and mechanical brain-pan of the new navy man there is still room for the fine old heroics. He is as ready as his superannuated shipmate to bear a hand at a gun when the *Serapis* hails, "Has your ship struck?" and Paul Jones shouts back, "I have not begun to fight yet."



JOHN D. LONG.

In the days of the sailing-ship, ability to navigate and handle his craft was the first requisite of an officer and a seaman. Hull won as much distinction in sailing the *Constitution* as in fighting her; the native wits, the quick eye, and the supple points of men born and bred in the salt air of our coast, sufficed for the working of the simple guns of that day. But the modern battle-ship, from stem to stern, is simply a great fighting-machine. Her officers and seamen must be mechanics first and sailors afterward. The ship is propelled by machinery; its turrets are operated, its guns are loaded and fired, its water-tight compartments are opened or closed,—by machinery. The ideal officer may be justly regarded as a complex machine, at all points equipped and handy for multiform operation in unexpected befallings—navigator, engineer, for steam or electricity, an expert in the sanitation of his craft and her company; diplomatist even, and temporary representative of his Government in emergencies; queller of mutineers in the merchant marine, savior of the wrecked, surveyor of dangerous coasts, director of deep-sea soundings for charting the bottom of the sea or finding a suitable bed for a projected cable.

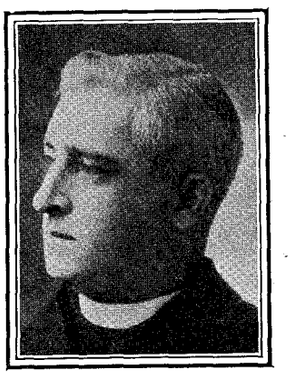
And we have the authority of this Secretary of the Navy to declare that this phenomenon, this Admirable Crichton among "sea-lawyers," has seldom failed to answer to his name when the occasion called for him.

A VIEW OF FORMATIVE CHRISTENDOM.

THE BEGINNINGS OF CHRISTIANITY. By the Very Rev. Thomas F. Shahan, S.T.D., J.U.L. Cloth, 445 pp. Benziger Brothers, New York.

THIS interesting book seems not to have been offered to the public as a contribution of original information about the early Christian communities. The material in one form or other has been embodied in many other works. Nevertheless, we have here a series of essays well worthy of a place among the most readable and inspiring literature of the Christianity of the first centuries. They would be thus worthy if only through the charm and literary excellence of the author's style. He uses such graces of composition and sentences that flow so smoothly that his material, tho mostly well worn, takes on a color and fascination that insure the attention.

Comprised in the volume are a treatment of Paul, a survey of "Slavery and Free Labor in Pagan Rome"; views upon "Women in the Early Christian Communities"; an account of the "Causes of the Rapid Spread of Christianity" and similar studies, which, while they have no formal connection, present a graphic and picturesque narrative of the early Christian movement.



VERY REV. THOMAS F. SHAHAN.

In the first essay, which gives the book its title, "The Beginnings of Christianity," the author draws a picture in high lights and deep shades of the old Greco-Roman world in that state to which it had arrived when Christianity began its work. Over against this he sketches the change that rapidly came upon society in about two centuries. Discarding some of the causes of this change cited by Gibbon and other writers as entirely inadequate to account for it, he sets forth in a few pages his conclusion that the revolution proceeded from the "colossal faith" of the believers "in the person of Jesus Christ and his works, his life, his doctrine, his promise."

In a summary of the conditions of Christianity at a period just before the time of the succession of Constantine the author gives important estimates of the strength to which the church had arrived. Writing as a Roman Catholic, Dr. Shahan disregards criticisms that have often modified the Protestant view of the value of this conquest of the secular forces, and regards the growth of the ecclesiastical establishment as a normal and beneficial development of the true Christianity. There will be little dissent, even by the most thoroughgoing Protestant, from his main positions and essential statements.

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and if you do not like it after you have received it for three months, we will return your 10 cents and stop sending it. You will have had it three months for nothing. This shows very plainly that we know you will be pleased with THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE. You will never be willing to discontinue it. In fact, we know you will be so delighted you will also get your friends to subscribe. No other magazine gives as much for five times the price we ask you.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Story of Extinct Civilizations of the West."—Robert Anderson. (195 pp.; $0.35 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"Les Aventures du Dernier Abencerage."—Edited by Victor E. François. (Paper, 125 pp.; $0.25. W. R. Jenkins.)

"Turkish Life in Town and Country."—Lucy M. J. Garnet. (336 pp.; $1.20 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Journey."—Conversations in English and French.—T. M. Clark. (W. R. Jenkins.)

"An Easy First French Reader."—L. C. Syms. (American Book Company.)

"Steps in the Expansion of Our Territory."—Oscar P. Austin. (258 pp.; $1.25 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"The National Sports of Great Britain."—Henry Alken. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"What the Church Teaches."—Rev. Edwin Drury. (Paper, 339 pp. Benziger Brothers.)

"The New Testament in the Christian Church."—Edward Caldwell Moore. (367 pp.; $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Art of Class Management and Discipline."—Joseph S. Taylor. (E. L. Kellogg & Co.)

"A Southern Girl."—Stanton Winslow. (247 pp.; $1.25. Whitaker & Ray Co.)

"California and the Californians."—David Starr Jordan. (Whitaker & Ray Co., $0.50 net.)

"Life in London."—Pierce Egan. (297 pp.; $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Close of the Day."—Frank H. Spearman. (224 pp.; $1.25. D. Appleton & Co.)

"Elijah Kellogg."—Edited by Wilmot Brookings Mitchell. (Lee & Shepard, $1.20.)

"Beginner's French."—Victor E. François. (American Book Company.)

"Poets of the South."—F. V. N. Painter. (American Book Company.)

"Essay on Milton."—Thomas B. Macaulay. (American Book Company.)

"The Merchant of Venice."—Edited by Felix E. Schelling. (American Book Company.)

"As You Like It."—William Shakespeare. Edited by W. J. Rolfe. (American Book Company.)

"Marriage and Marriages."—E. C. Harvey-Brooks. (253 pp.; Longmans, Green & Co.)

"Medieval England."—Mary Bateson. (448 pp.; $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Are We to Have a United Medical Profession?"—Charles S. Mack. (Paper, published by author at La Porte, Ind.)

"The Metric Fallacy."—Frederick Halsey and Samuel Dale. (231 pp.; $1. net. D. Van Nostrand Company, N. Y.)

"Report of the New York State Paleontologist, 1902." (University of the State of New York, $1.)

"Optimism."—Helen Keller. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $0.75 net.)

"First Dictation Book, Business Correspondence."—James E. Munsen. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $0.50.)

"First Phonographic Reader."—James E. Munson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $0.50.)

"Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society."—Edited by Franklin L. Riley. (531 pp.; published by the Society at Oxford, Miss.)

"A History of Modern England."—Herbert Paul. Vols. I., II. (Price, $2.50 net per vol. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Geology of Worcester, Mass."—Joseph H. Perry. (The Worcester Natural History Society.)

"El Gran Galeoto."—A Drama in three acts by José Echegaray. (C. A. Koehler & Co., Boston.)

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CURRENT POETRY.

Helplessness.

By JOHN B. TABB.

In patience, as in labor, must thou be
A follower of Me,
Whose hands and feet, when most I wrought for thee,
Were nailed unto a tree.

—From *The Independent*.

The Cry of the Agnostic.

By J. A. EDGERTON.

I.

Life is a river, flowing through
The fields of Time, and flowing to
An ocean hidden from our view.

The way is misty up the stream.
I try to catch some shifting gleam,
A ray from out some former dream.

Sometimes I think I hear the chime
Of waters in some earlier time,
That ripple round some sunnier clime;

But soon 'tis gone—a glimpse scarce caught,
A shadow passing over thought,
An echo fading into naught,

Leaving the darkness darker—so
From whence we come and where we go
I can not tell, I do not know.

II.

I thought the Beautiful was Truth,
When gliding o'er the waters smooth
From out the sunny clime of Youth;

But now o'er Manhood's breakers thrown,
And drifting guideless and alone,
I think that Truth was never known.

I strive to know and find no bound.
I question of the darkness round,
And from the silence comes no sound.

I strive and strain my aching sight
For just one ray, one gleam of light.
I look around and it is night.

The ones I loved have gone before.
I cry to the receding shore;
A distant echo wails, "No more."

The lamps of hope are burning low
From whence we come and where we go;
I can not tell, I do not know.

III.

Sometimes I think that it were best
To simply stop; that one were blest
To lay aside his oars and rest;

With weary brain too tired to keep
His thoughts; with eyes too tired too weep;
To put away his cares and sleep;

Within his silent bark to be
Borne onward to the farther sea,
All dreamless, to Eternity;

While all the ages past him sped,
A voiceless silence overhead,
Dead, dead, forever, ever dead;

No more to see the smiles and tears;
No more to feel the hopes and fears;
No more to hear with weary ears

The bitter wail, the human cry;
No more to see with weary eye
Life's sad procession pass him by;

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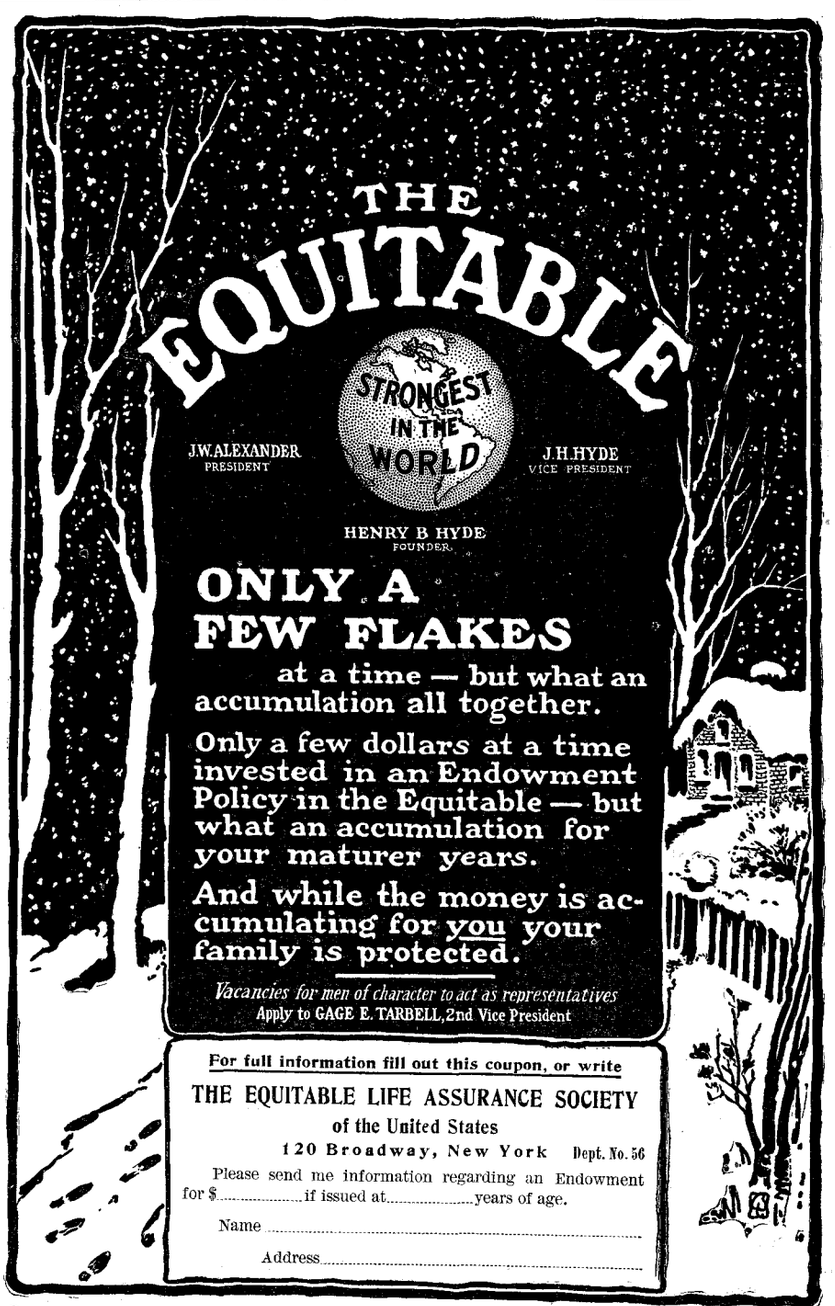
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No more to feel the quick pang start;
No more with those he loves to part;
No more to bear the broken heart;

But through the world and its increase,
And through the world to its decease,
To be at everlasting peace.

I've thought that it were better so;
But whether to such a fate we go,
I can not tell, I do not know.

—From *The Mirror* (St. Louis).

It's "Got" To Be.

By JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

(Copyrighted, 1903, by James Whitcomb Riley.)

"When it's *got* to be,"—like I always say,
As I notice the years whiz past,
And know each day is a yesterday,
When we size it up, at last,—
Same as I said when my boyhood went
And I knowed *we* had to quit,—
"It's *got* to be, and it's *goin'* to be!"—
So I said "Good-by" to *it*.

It's *got* to be, and it's *goin'* to be!
So at least I always try
To kind o' say in a hearty way,—
"Well, it's *got* to be. Good-by!"

The time just melts like a late, last snow,—
When it's *got* to be, it melts!
But I aim to keep a cheerful mind,
Ef I can't keep nothin' else!
I knowed, when I come to twenty-one,
That I'd soon be twenty-two,—
So I waved one hand at the soft young man,
And I said, "Good-by to *you!*"

It's *got* to be, and it's *goin'* to be!
So at least I always try
To kind o' say, in a cheerful way,—
"Well, it's *got* to be.—Good-by!"

They kep' a-goin', the years and years,
Yet still I smiled and smiled,—
For I'd said "Good-by" to my single life,
And I had a wife and child:
Mother and son and the father—one,—
Till, last, on her bed of pain,
She jes' smiled up, like she always done,—
And I said "Good-by" again.

It's *got* to be, and it's *goin'* to be!
So at least I always try
To kind o' say, in a humble way,—
"Well' it's *got* to be. Good-by."

And then my boy—as he growed to be
Almost a man in size,—
Was more than a pride and joy to me,
With his mother's smilin' eyes.—
He gimme the slip when the War broke out,
And followed me. And I
Never knowed till the first fight's end . . .
I found him, and then, . . . "Good-by."

It's *got* to be, and it's *goin'* to be!
So at least I always try
To kind o' say, in a patient way,
"Well, it's *got* to be. Good-by!"

I have said, "Good-by!—Good-by!—Good-by!"
With my very best good will,
All through life from the first, and I
Am a cheerful old man still:

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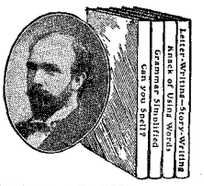

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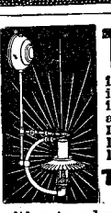

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And this is the thing I'll do,—
With my last breath I will laugh, O Death,
And say "Good-by" to *you!* . . .

It's *got* to be! And again I say,—
When his old scythe circles high,
I'll laugh—of course, in the kindest way,—
As I say "Good-by!—Good-by!"

—From *Success.*

Evensong.

By H. H. BASHFORD.

For songs divine half heard and half withholden,
That dropped on silver pinions down the sky;
For visions fair, half hid and half beholden,
Compelling hopes that knew not how to die;

For all the wine, untasted and immortal,
Before mine eyes upon the white dust spilled;
For all dear dreams that shone above life's portal,
And fell beside its pathway unfulfilled;

For all ungathered roses, red as fire,
That lit my way with lavish, fragrant flame;
For all the old sweet pain of great desire,
That led me hither captive as I came;

For all, on bended knees, I make thanksgiving:
The unachieved that spurred my steps along;
The unattained that made life worth the living;
The unfulfilled that kept my spirit strong.

From *London Outlook.*

PERSONALS.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon.—Thomas B. Reed once described the Speakership of the House of Representatives as "an office which has but one superior and no peer." That exalted position is now held by Mr. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois—"Uncle Joe," as he is familiarly called. He was born in North Carolina in 1836. In 1858 he began the practise of law in Douglas County, Illinois, and three years later he was elected district attorney. He held that position until 1868, but since then he has held no other office than Representative in Congress. In *The World's Work* (December) there is an interesting article by Otto Carmichael, entitled "'Uncle Joe' Cannon as Speaker." Mr. Carmichael writes as follows on the characteristics of the man:

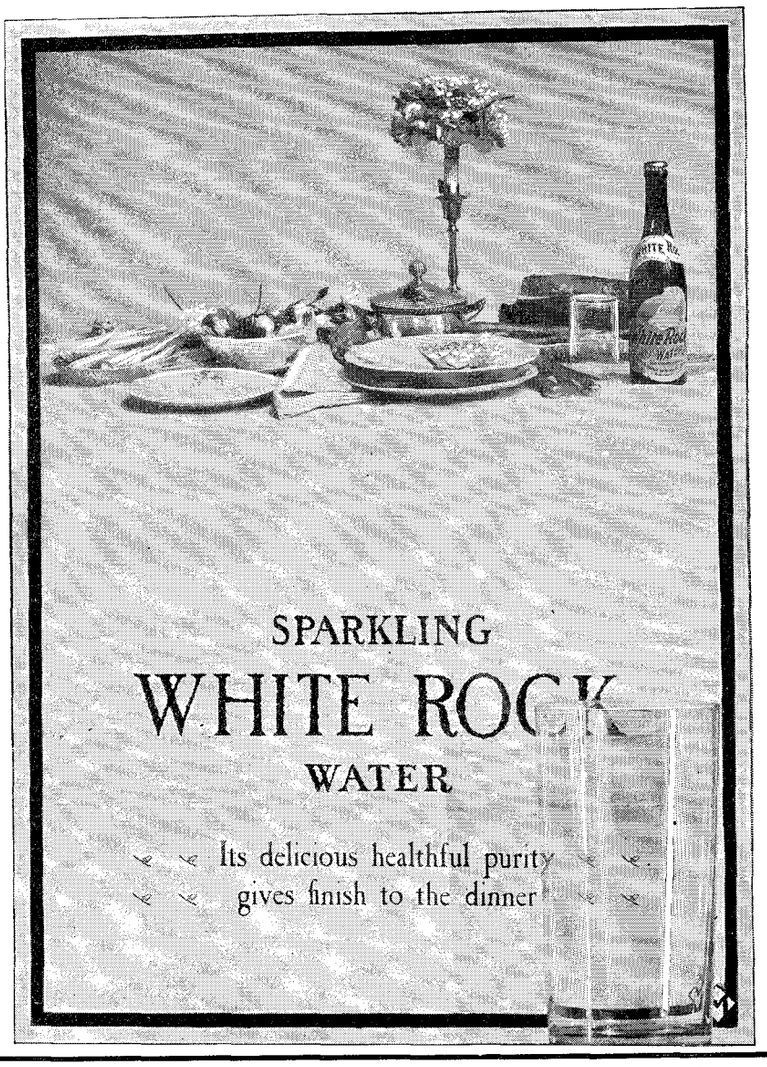
Mr. Cannon's progress in the House since 1870 has been like his steady growth at home. He was appointed to a place on the post-office committee. It soon became apparent that the somewhat uncouth new member was interested mainly in what things cost and what they were worth. To get useful information he was persistent, and the knowledge that he obtained was accurate. In his first speech he defended the first post-office bill which he had helped to make in committee. A Democratic member ventured to challenge one of his statements.

"Mr. Blank is mistaken," sharply replied Mr. Cannon. This form of denial was contrary to the rules because it mentioned a member by name instead of as "the gentleman from Indiana." The offended Democrat called the speaker's attention to the breach of rules. The Speaker explained, and instructed the new member to proceed in order. With a sweeping and courteous bow, which has since become famous, Mr. Cannon said:

"If the venerable and august gentleman who is such a stickler for the rules will bear with me, I beg to inform him that he lies under a mistake."

This retort was received with just such a shout of laughter as has greeted thousands of others since. The present Congress will miss his speeches. They are bright, witty, and homely, but they do not often wound. While fighting the battles of his party in the House for a third of a century he has made but few personal enemies.

He soon established a reputation for frankness



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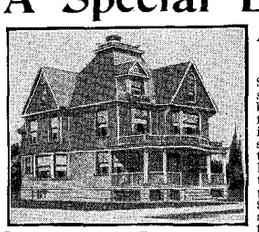

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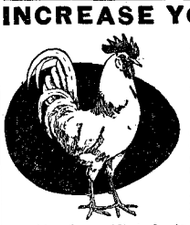

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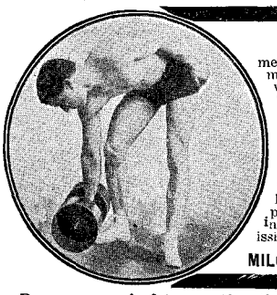

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and friendliness, with a sharp wit when he cared to use it. With his associates he was as simple and unaffected as with his neighbors at home. In the House he sometimes took off his collar and rolled up his sleeves in the excitement of debate, just as he would take off his coat when eating dinner with the harvest hands at home. With others this might be affectation, but with this man it is merely living naturally, without more regard for the proprieties than he thinks is required. He has a fund of good stories, and a homely and unconventional way of dealing with his fellows, and he calls half the members of the House by their first names. His services have been very substantial. They would have been substantial even if he were austere. If for a quarter of a century or more he had been a county judge, he would have been a jovial local celebrity —also a good judge. . . . . .

A beautiful view from the steps of the Capitol to Arlington Heights is one of the features of a plan for the harmonious beautification of Washington. Mr. Cannon does not like architects and artists or their judgments. He therefore induced the Secretary of Agriculture to locate a three-million-dollar building in the middle of this long vista. It spoiled the whole scheme. Moreover, it would show to his associates, incidentally to his constituents, his contempt for such a costly artistic effect. He prefers that the people of his district should understand that a carpenter ought to build a house and a stone-mason construct a bridge. His justification is that the work is just as enduring and useful. He has made speeches against allowing architects their percentage for public buildings. In the end, others usually have their own way. But it is seldom shown that the vote of "Uncle Joe" has had any part in such "extravagances." The people of his own district never have any doubt that he legislates for the Government just as he conducts his farms.

Of recent years his work has been mainly with appropriations. No one is more competent to deal with big supply bills and with general expenses. He knows the pay of all federal employees and the reasonable cost of all public works. He naturally and forcefully opposes all extraordinary appropriations. He leaves it to the others to prove their necessity. If they can convince the House he never complains afterward. The judgment of the majority is satisfactory to him.

His Republicanism is as strong as his religion. All things of Democratic origin are wrong. Lincoln is his ideal of American statesmen. Those who write about Mr. Cannon's early life insist that when he saw Lincoln he decided to have a public career. His devotion to his party is absolute.

Spencer's Beginnings in America.—In the discussion of the work of Herbert Spencer, it is noted that the first general recognition of his powers came in this country. It is related that when Spencer's first book came into the hands of Edward Livingston Youmans, who was for many years the publisher of *The Popular Science Monthly*, he looked it over hastily and laid it aside. His sister dipped into it, became deeply impressed and insisted on his further examination. Accord-

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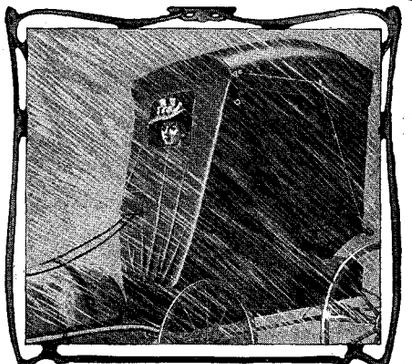

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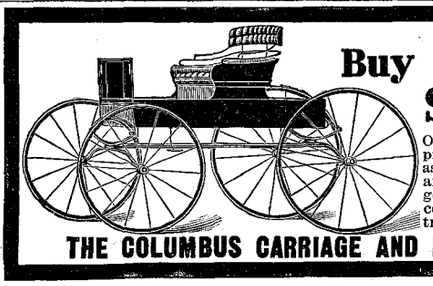

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ingly he made a serious study of it, and from that time devoted himself to the Spencer propaganda. "What Emerson was to Carlyle, as friend and mentor," writes George Perry Morris in the Boston *Transcript*, "in aiding to make him known to Americans and an American publisher, and to reap profit from the sale of his books in this country, Mr. E. L. Youmans was to Spencer." The extent of Spencer's influence in this country is shown by the spirit in which Americans helped him when he was short of funds. Says Mr. Morris:

"When in 1865 news came that owing to financial stringency Mr. Spencer felt that he must cease publishing his works, John Stuart Mill came nobly to the rescue with an offer of money which Mr. Spencer felt he must decline, and Spencer's American admirers also set about gathering a fund. Youmans led, and $7,000 was raised and invested in American securities. In addition a handsome watch was purchased and suitably engraved, a tactful and appreciative letter was written by Robert Minturn of New York; and Youmans set out for England, not wholly on this errand, to induce Spencer to accept the funds which would permit him to continue his task.

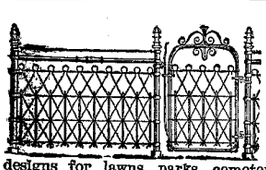
"Youmans arrived in London in July, 1866. Spencer came to the boarding-house where Youmans lodged; they went out into the garden in the rear for a smoke—a box of fine cigars having been included with the watch and the $7,000—and Spencer, it is recorded, cut his cigar into three pieces, and began on one third. Minturn's letter was handed to Spencer by Youmans. He read it; exclaimed, 'Why! What is this? Good gracious! Why! Well, really this is wonderful! So much beyond all that I had expected. It's magnificent! Well, I ought to have a list of the donors.' And then he said other words indicating that since it was done, it could not be undone; and that he was deeply grateful for it."

Lincoln as a Cross-Examiner.—In order to illustrate his remarks, Francis L. Wellman, in his new book, "The Art of Cross-Examination" (Macmillan), quotes a simple but instructive example of cross-examination from Judge J. W. Donovan's "Tact in Court." The example is doubly interesting in that it occurred in the course of Abraham Lincoln's first appearance for the defense in a murder trial:

"Grayson was charged with shooting Lockwood at a camp-meeting, on the evening of August 9, 18—, and with running away from the scene of the killing, which was witnessed by Sovine. The proof was so strong that, even with an excellent previous character, Grayson came very near being lynched on two occasions soon after his indictment for murder.

"The mother of the accused, after failing to secure older counsel, finally engaged young Abraham Lincoln, as he was then called, and the trial came on to an early hearing. No objection was made to the jury, and no cross-examination of witnesses, save the last and only important one, who swore that he knew the parties, saw the shot fired by Grayson, saw him run away, and picked up the deceased, who died instantly.

"The evidence of guilt and identity was morally certain. The attendance was large, the interest intense. Grayson's mother began to wonder why 'Abraham remained silent so long, and why he



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didn't do something!' The people finally rested. The tall lawyer (Lincoln) stood up and eyed the strong witness in silence, without books or notes, and slowly began his defense by these questions:

"Lincoln: 'And you were with Lockwood just before and saw the shooting?'

"Witness: 'Yes.'

"Lincoln: 'And you stood very near to them?'

"Witness: 'No; about twenty feet away.'

"Lincoln: 'May it not have been ten feet?'

"Witness: 'No, it was twenty feet or more.'

"Lincoln: 'In the open field?'

"Witness: 'No, in the timber.'

"Lincoln: 'What kind of timber?'

"Witness: 'Beech timber.'

"Lincoln: 'Leaves on it are rather thick in August!'

"Witness: 'Rather.'

"Lincoln: 'And you think this pistol was the one used?'

"Witness: 'It looks like it.'

"Lincoln: 'You could see defendant shoot—see how the barrel hung, and all about it?'

"Witness: 'Yes.'

"Lincoln: 'How near was this to the meeting-place?'

"Witness: 'Three-quarters of a mile away.'

"Lincoln: 'Where were the lights?'

"Witness: 'Up by the minister's stand.'

"Lincoln: 'Three-quarters of a mile away?'

"Witness: 'Yes—I answered ye twiste.'

"Lincoln: 'Did you not see a candle there, with Lockwood or Grayson?'

"Witness: 'No; what would we want a candle for?'

"Lincoln: 'How, then, did you see the shooting?'

"Witness: 'By moonlight!' (Defiantly.)

"Lincoln: 'You saw this shooting at ten o'clock at night—in beech timber, three-quarters of a mile from the lights—saw the pistol barrel—saw the man fire—saw it twenty feet away—saw it all by moonlight? Saw it nearly a mile from the camp-lights?'

"Witness: 'Yes, I told you so before.'

"The interest was now so intense that men leaned forward to catch the smallest syllable. Then the lawyer drew out a blue-covered almanac from his side coat pocket—opened it slowly—offered it in evidence—showed it to the jury and court—read from a page with careful deliberation that the moon on that night was unseen, and only arose at one o'clock the next morning.

"Following this climax, Mr. Lincoln moved the arrest of the perjured witness as the real murderer, saying: 'Nothing but a motive to clear himself could have induced him to swear away so falsely the life of one who never did him harm!' With such determined emphasis did Lincoln present his showing that the court ordered Sovine arrested, and under the strain of excitement he broke down and confessed to being the one who fired the fatal shot himself, but denied it was intentional."

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Could Not Tell.—THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY: "Was the prisoner in the habit of singing when he was alone?"

PAT MCGUIRE (witness): "Shure, an' I can't say, for Oi was niver with him when he was alone."—New York *Mail and Express.*

Not that Way.—A steamer was stopped in the mouth of a river owing to fog. An old lady inquired of the captain the cause of the delay.

"Can't see up the river," replied the captain.

"But I can see the stars overhead," continued the old lady.

"Yes," said the captain gruffly, "but until the boilers bust, we ain't a-going that way."—*Lyre.*

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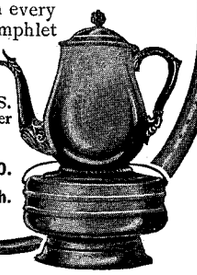

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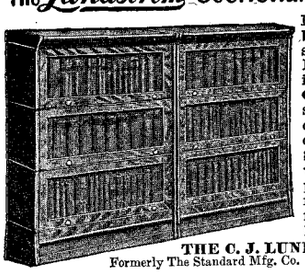

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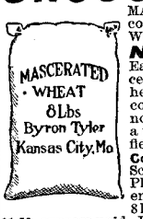

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A Little Late.—"Mary! Mary! How often have I told you to wash your hands before making a pudding?"

"Please, 'um, you aint never told me till afterward."—*Judy.*

Motor Mania.—THE POET (deprecatingly): "They say she gives more attention to her motor-cars than to her children."

THE BUTTERFLY: "Of course. How absurd you are! Motor-cars require more attention than children."—*Punch.*

Tommy's Confession.—"Now, children," said the teacher, "let us see what you remember about the animal kingdom and the domestic animals that belong to it. You have named all the domestic animals but one. Who can tell me what that one is? It has bristly hair, likes dirt, and is fond of getting into the mud." Miss Fanny looked expectantly around the room. "Can't you think, Tommy?" she asked, encouragingly.

"Yes'm," was the shame-faced reply. "It's me."—*Tit-Bits.*

Afflicted.—"What an awful voice that man's got!" said the manager, who was listening to the throaty tenor.

"Call that a voice?" said his friend. "It's a disease."—*Tit-Bits.*

Marriage.—It is love that makes the world go round. Marriage makes it go flat. Marriage, unless supervised by the state, is, as often as not, a private legalized contract between a pair of negative imbeciles to produce one or more positive idiots.—*Punch's Almanac for 1904.*

Up-to-date Limericks.—

John woke on Jan. first and felt queer;
Said: "Crackers, I'll swear off this year!
For the lobster and wine
And the rabbit were fine,
And it certainly wasn't the beer."

There was a young man who said: "There,
I will sneak out during this prayer!"
But the squeak of his shoes,
So enlivened the pews
That he sat down again in despair.

There was an old man of Tarrentum
Who sat on his false teeth and bent 'um;
When asked what he'd lost,
And what they had cost,
He replied, "I don't know, I just rent 'um."

There was a good dame of Cape Horn,
Whose clothing was tattered and torn.
She remarked, debonnaire,
As she pinned up her hair:
"Three bargains I purchased this morn."

—From *The Limerick Up-to-date Book*, by ETHEL WATTS MUMFORD.

Mixed Bathing.—FUSSY LANDLADY (to new Lodger): "Well, sir, if you'll only tell me when you want a bath, *I'll see you have it.*"—*Punch*, (London).

Not in the Prescription.—"What you want to do," said the druggist, as he handed the old darkey the medicine, "is to take a dose of this after each meal."

"Yes, suh," was the reply; "an' now, if you

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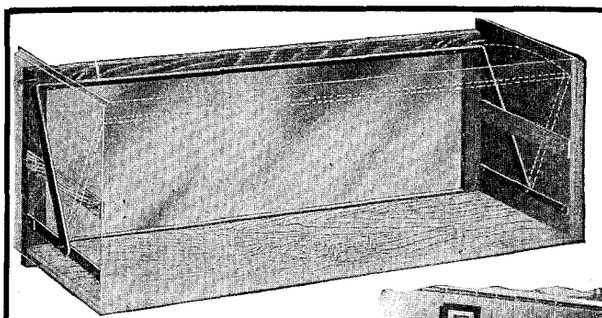

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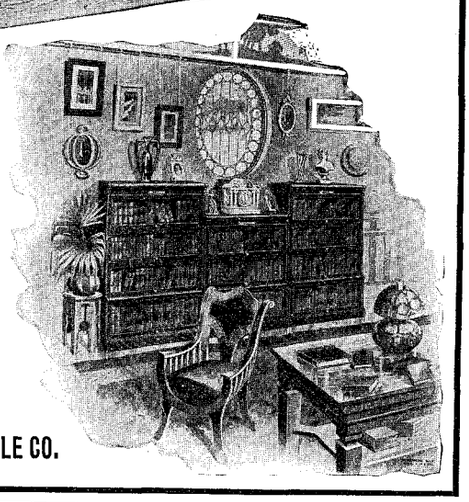

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please, suh, tell me whar I'm gwine to git de meals?"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Fulfilling Scripture.—This is the way a bright lad puts it: "And whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that which he seemeth to have—*as the wind said when it blew off the man's wig!*"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Wanted the World to See.—SERGEANT (to a batch of privates about to leave on a short furlough): "When you fellows go home among your kind, get a gait on yourselves. Throw your chest out, press your knees together, and let the world see that you have been drilled by Sergeant Miller, of the First."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Wide Ears.—"Ah," he protested, "my love for you is the greatest thing in the world. It is larger than the world. It is wider than the sea. Let me pour it into your ears."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Called Him Down.—GUEST: "I want some raw oysters. They must not be too large nor too small, not too salty and not too fat. They must be cold, and I want them quick."

WAITER: "Yes, sir. Will you have them with or without pearls, sir?"—New York *Mail and Express.*

Coe's Co.—

A hustling promoter named Coe
Was head of a big cocoa Co.
A native named Koko
Said, "Pay what you owe, Coe,
Or give me the Coe Cocoa Co.

He had other projects, had Coe—
Coke ovens were one line, and so
The two coalesced,
Imagine the rest;
"Coe-Koko Coke and Cocoa Co!"

—*Life.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE FAR EAST.

January 25.—There is increased confidence in a peaceful settlement of the Russo-Japanese difficulty. More looting is reported from Korea.

January 26.—The Japanese Government diplomatically intimates to Russia that an early reply to Japan's last note is desired. Prince Chang, of China, makes overtures to representatives of the Powers, to have France, England, and the United States accepted as joint mediators between Japan and Russia.

January 27.—It is said that there is a strong opposition to the Czar's peace plan at St. Petersburg and that war is appreciably nearer.

January 28.—Russia's reply to Japan's note is drafted at St. Petersburg. Belief at Tokyo is that Japan would fight unless Russia grants all the Mikado's important demands.

January 29.—The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg declares that the Russian reply is satisfactory, and England may induce Japan to accept the terms.

January 30.—The Trans-Siberian Railway is closed to private merchandise, in order to

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Bat. Button,	10	Eschscholtzia.		Sw't William,	8
Sweet Peas.		Zennia,	12	Petunia,	10
Poppy,	18	Larkspur,	6	Sweet Alyssum.	
		Nasturtium,	10	Calliopsis,	8
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		Sweet Mignonette.			

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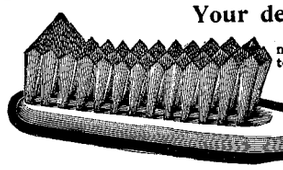

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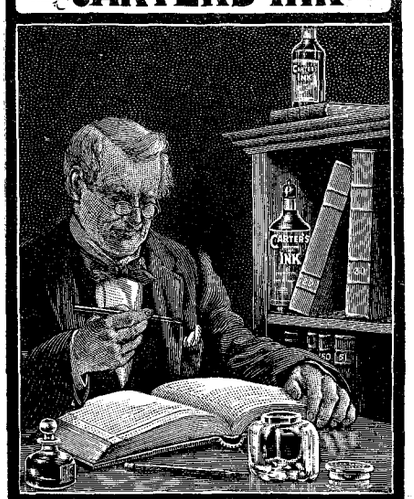

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allow the transportation of troops and military stores. Chinese threaten an attack upon the European quarter in Canton.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 25.—More massacres by natives are reported from Southwest Africa, together with heavy losses by German troops which failed to relieve Okahandja.

January 26.—Whitaker Wright, the promoter, takes poison, and drops dead, in London, an hour after he was sentenced to seven years of imprisonment for fraud.

Insurgents destroy American property in Santo Domingo, and the cruiser *Columbia* is sent to San Pedro de Macoris, which has been recaptured by the rebels.

January 27.—The Panama Constitutional convention adopts an article providing for intervention of the United States in domestic troubles on the Isthmus.

January 28.—A new currency of coins leads to riots in Morocco City, in which the Christian cemetery is desecrated and bodies decapitated.

January 29.—The Porte warns the Powers that the Macedonian committees have hired the Albanians to kill foreign officers in the reorganized gendarmerie.

January 30.—A message from Bogata indicates that the Colombians are determined on war.

A report from London says that Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman serving a life sentence for the murder of her husband, has been released from prison.

January 31.—Advices from Southwest Africa say that Okahandja is still holding out and that the Omaruru garrison repulsed an attack of the 27th.

United States Consul Skinner returns to Marseilles after visiting King Menelik of Abys-

Domestic

CONGRESS.

January 25.—*Senate:* Senator Tillman's resolution calling for information as to the nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum for collector at Charleston is adopted. Senator Tillman attacks the President's "constructive recess."

House: The Army Appropriation bill, carrying about $75,000,000 is passed.

January 26.—*Senate:* Senator Stone speaks on his resolution of inquiry in the Panama matter, and the Tillman resolution of inquiry as to the nomination of army officers is adopted.

House: Minority leader Williams declares that free silver is no longer an issue, and Congressman Hemenway gives a detailed statement of government receipts and expenditures and makes a plea for strict economy.

January 27.—*Senate:* Senator Simmons, Democrat, of North Carolina, speaks in favor of ratifying the Panama Canal treaty. The Committee on Foreign Relations decides to drop all proposed amendments to the treaty.

House: A service-pension bill is introduced, and the Urgent Deficiency bill is considered.

January 28.—*Senate:* The Culberson resolution calling on the President for further information as to the Panama revolution is discussed.

House: Debate on the Urgent Deficiency bill is continued.

January 29.—*Senate:* The Democratic resolution of inquiry into the Panama affair is amended so as to call for information if not "incompatible with the public interest." Senator Bacon's resolution to submit the differences with Colombia to The Hague Tribunal is discussed.

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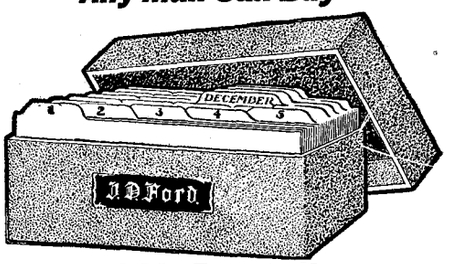

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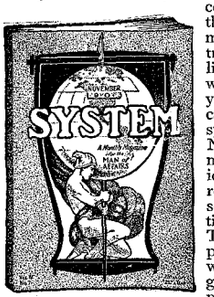

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House: Debate on the Urgent Deficiency bill is continued.

January 30.—Senate not in session.

House: The Urgent Deficiency bill is passed; the item providing for the payment of mileage for both the extra and regular sessions is stricken out.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 25.—Fully 180 miners are killed in an explosion in a coal-mine in Cheswick, Pa.

January 26.—Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, and seven others in the Iroquois Theater fire inquest verdict are arrested.

January 27.—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., goes a mile in thirty-nine seconds in an automobile, beating the world's record.

The President appoints W. B. Martin, a white man, postmaster at Indianola, Miss., to succeed Mrs. Minnie Cox, the negress, who was forced to abandon the office by threats of the citizens.

January 28.—Cotton reaches 16.40 in New York and 17 cents in New Orleans.

January 29.—Secretary Root attends his last Cabinet meeting.

The Minnesota Supreme Court liberates ex-Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, who was convicted of accepting money to protect disorderly houses.

January 29.—Leaders of Bryan Democrats of Iowa decide that no fight should be made for the reaffirmation of free silver.

CHESS.

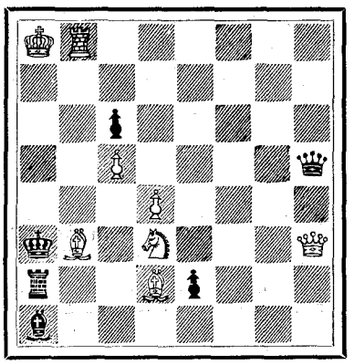
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 902.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By H. W. BARRY, BOSTON.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

K R 6; 8; 2 p 5; 2 P 4 q; 3 P 4; k B 1 S 3 Q; r 2 B p 3; b 7.

White mates in two moves.

Great Success of The Prudential.

The career of The Prudential Insurance Company of America has been a marvelous one in many respects. It is the youngest among the large American life companies, but it has advanced with such rapid strides that it is now one of the leading companies in the extent of its operations and in the amount of surplus it has on hand over and above all liabilities, thus justifying the well-known phrase that "The Prudential has the Strength of Gibraltar."

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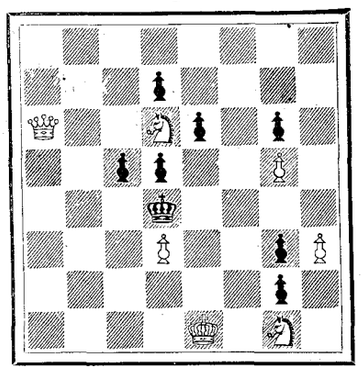
Problem 903.

By P. S. LEONHARDT, LEIPSIC.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; 3 p 4; Q 2 S p 1 p 1; 2 p p 2 P 1; 3 k 4; 3 P 2 p P; 6 p 1; 4 K 1 S 1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 896. Key-move: R—B sq.

No. 897.

1. Kt—B 2 / K—B 3	2. Q—R sq, ch / K—B 4	3. P—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / R x P	2. Q—R 5! / P x Q	3. P—Q 4, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q x P, mate
1. ..... / B x P	2. Q—R sq / Any	3. Q or P, mates

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. L. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; "Arata," New York City; O. Hagman, Stamford, Conn.; J. E. Vincent, Alfred University, N. Y.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. R. O'Connell, San Francisco; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; A. B. Peticolas, Victoria, Tex.; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.

896: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; "Arata," New York City; Z. G., Detroit; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; R. L. Baltimore; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; J. S. Court, New York City; E. S. H., Athens, Ga.

897: E. A. Kusell, Oroville, Cal.

Comments (896): "Fine illustration of the theme"—G. D.; "Easy, but good"—F. S. F.; "Fine problem of the complete block class"—F. G.; "To an amateur, this seems an unnecessary waste of force. The R serving apparently no other purpose than the 'waiting move'"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Much in little"—J. E. V.; "Highly ingenious; without a blemish"—Dr. E. B. K.; "Enter-

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taining; but not difficult"—J. H. C.; "Good"—Dr. R. J. O'C.

897: "The variation 1. ..... / R x P is especially fine"—G. D.; "A kangaroo: its strength is in its hind legs"—F. S. F.; "Not a graceful position; but the mainplay is fine"—F. G.; "Easy but elegant"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Fine piece of work"—J. G. L.; "Some of the mates are beautiful and by no means easy"—Dr. E. B. K.; "*En dansk Brilliant!*"—O. H.; "Jespersen is always good"—J. H. C.; "Not difficult, but very beautiful"—Dr. R. J. O'C.

In addition to those reported L. Goldmark, Patterson, N. J., got 891, 894, 895; A. B. P.; 892; J. F. C., 894; C. B. E., 894, 895; F. Bethel, 895.

A Fine Allgaier.

John Adair, who played the white pieces in the following game, and whose death was recently announced, was at one time champion of Cook County, Ill. Dr. Zukertort was one of the greatest players in the world. This game was played on January 10, 1886.

ADAIR. *White.*	ZUKERTORT. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 3	P—Kt 5
5 Kt—Kt 5	P—K R 3
6 Kt x K B P	K x Kt (a)
7 P—Q 4 (b)	P—Q 4
8 B x K B P	P x P
9 B—B 4 ch	K—Kt 3 (c)
10 Castles	B—Kt 2
11 P—Q B 3	Kt—K 2
12 Kt—Q 2 (d)	Q B—B 4
13 B—K 3	R—B sq
14 Kt x P	K—R 2 (e)
15 Kt—Kt 3	K—R sq
16 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 3
17 B—B 4	Q—Q Kt 3
18 Q R—K sq	Q Kt—B 3
19 B x K R P	B—Kt 3
20 B x B ch	K x B
21 Q—K Kt 5	R x R ch
22 R x R and Black resigned (f).	

Notes by John A. Galbreath, New Orleans.

(a) The moves made constitute the true Allgaier gambit, which the German master whose name it bears considered an irresistible attack. Experience has considerably modified this high opinion, but the opening has always been a favorite of aggressive players and gives rise to games of surpassing interest and beauty.

(b) This continuation introduced by E. Thorold, one of the leading English experts, is considered by all advanced exponents of the game as the only advisable form of pursuing the attack in the Allgaier proper.

(c) 9 K—Kt 2 followed by 10 Kt—K B 3, whether White play 10 Castles or B—K 5 ch, or 9 Kt—K B 3 is the approved continuation at this point.

(d) This forces the undesirable reply of Black.

(e) If B x Kt, Q x P ch, etc.

(f) The game is remarkable for the number of unhappy moves White forces Black to make, especially the twelfth, fourteenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth. It will be noted there were only three checks given in the game.

The Falkbeer Counter-Gambit.

CHAROUSEK'S ATTACK.

During Pillsbury's recent visit to Chicago, the American Champion made public some highly interesting analyses on the Charousek Attack in the Falkbeer Counter-Gambit, which he had been at considerable pains to work out. The attack was introduced by the late Rudolph Charousek in his game against Pillsbury in the Nuremberg Tournament of 1886. This resulted in a Draw after an exciting game of fifty-two moves, the Hungarian missing a win on the thirty-first move. Pillsbury now claims to have demonstrated the unsoundness of the novelty by continuing with 8., Kt—Q B 3, instead of 8., B—K 2, as in the Nuremberg game. His research involved the fathoming of extremely intricate complications, which of course could hardly be accomplished in cross-board play.

White.	*Black.*	*White.*	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 K—K 2 (f)	Kt x R
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	14 K—Q sq	P—B 3
3 P x Q P	P—K 5	15 B—Kt 2	B—K 3
4 P—Q 3	Kt—K B 3	16 P—Kt 3	Castles
5 P x P	Kt x P	17 B—Kt 2	R x P
6 Q—K 2	Q x P	18 K—K 2	B—Kt 5
7 Kt—Q 2	P—K B 4	19 K x R	R—Q sq ch
8 P—K Kt 4		20 B—Q 4	B x Kt
(a)	Kt—B 3 (b)	21 Kt—B 3	B—K 6
9 B—Kt 2(c)	Kt—Q 5	22 R x Kt	B x B
10 Q—Q 3(d)	Kt—B 4 (e)	23 Kt x B	P—B 4
11 B x Q	Kt x Q ch	24 R—B sq	R x Kt ch(g)
12 P x Kt	Kt—B 7 ch		

(a) This move constitutes the Charousek Attack and against an indifferent move—say, the obvious B—K 2—White gains at least a Pawn, and if Black

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should Castle on his ninth move, Pawn takes B P, winning a piece.

(b) This is Pillsbury's defense to this ingenious attack on White's part, and its soundness has been conclusively demonstrated by hours of elaborate analysis on his part.

(c) If White plays P—Q B 3 to prevent the entrance of the hostile Knight, Black can give up a Pawn in something like the following continuation: 9 P—Q B 4, B—K 2; 10 B—Kt 2, Castles; 11 Kt x Kt, P x Kt; 12 B x P, B—R 5 ch; 13 K—B sq, Q—B 2; 14 K—Kt 2, B—K 3; 15 Q—B 3, Kt—K 4 and wins. In other variations resulting from this line White is equally helpless.

(d) It is obvious that Kt x Kt at this stage results in the loss of a Pawn.

(e) For a long time Mr. Pillsbury thought Q—B 4 was the winning move at this juncture, but patient analysis discovered the following flaw; 11.., Q—B 4; 12 P x Kt, P x B; 13 Kt (not queen) x P, Kt x P ch; 14 K—Q 2 (the only move), Q—B 3; 15 Q x Kt, B—Kt 5 ch; 16 K—Q 3. This last curious move effectually dissipates Black's attack and prevents his recovery of his piece.

(f) If K—Q sq, then Kt—K 6, winning the bishop.

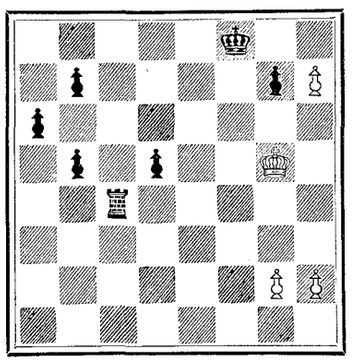
(g) And Black remains a pawn plus, winning in all variations after his tenth move.

Lasker vs. Loman.

The World's Champion played, recently, against twenty opponents in the City of London Chess-club, winning 13, losing 3, and drawing 4. This is a very remarkable score, as nearly all his opponents are very strong players, and several are recognized experts. The following game with Loman is one of the best of the series:

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER. *White.*	LOMAN. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	LOMAN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	21 P x B	B—K 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	22 Q—B 2	P—B 3
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	23 P x P	R x P
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	24 Kt—Kt 3	Kt—K 3
5 P—Q 4	P x P	25 Kt—Q 4	R x Q B P
6 Castles	B—K 2	26 R—Q 2	R—Kt 3
7 R—K sq	Castles	27 P—B 5	Kt x Kt
8 P—K 5	Kt—K sq	28 P x R	Kt x P
9 B—Kt 3	Kt—R 4	29 B—B 5	R x B
10 Q x P	Kt x B	30 R x B	R—Q B sq
11 R P x Kt	P—Q 4	31 R—K B 4	Q—Q B 3
12 P—Q Kt 4	P—Q B 3	32 R x Kt	Q x R
13 P—Kt 5	B P x P	33 Q x Q	R x Q
14 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 2	34 R—B 8 ch	K x R
15 B—K 3	B—K B 4	35 P x P	R—B 8 ch
16 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2	36 K—B 2	R—B 7 ch
17 Kt—Q 4	B—Q Kt 5	37 K—B 3	R—B 6 ch
18 Q R—Q sq	Q R—B sq	38 K—Kt 4	R—B 5 ch
19 Q—K 2	B—Kt 3	39 K—Kt 5	Black wins.
20 P—B 4	B x Kt		



Position after Whites 39th move.

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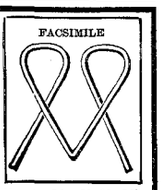

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Allgaier Gambit.

	MIESES. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4
2	P—K B 4	P x P
3	Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4
4	P—K R 4	P—K Kt 5
5	Kt—K Kt 5	P—K R 3
6	Kt x P	K x Kt
7	B—Q B 4 ch	P—Q 4
8	B x P ch	K—K sq (a)
9	P—Q 4	Kt—K B 3
10	Kt—Q B 3	B—Q Kt 5
11	B x B	P(b) Kt x B
12	P x Kt	Q x P
13	Castles	B x Kt
14	P x B	Kt—Q B 3
15	Q—Q 2 (c)	B—K 3
16	Q R—K sq	K—Q 2
17	P—QB4! (d)	Q x B P (e)
18	R x B!	K x R (f)
19	P—Q 5 ch	K—Q 2 (g)
20	P x Kt dbl. ch	K x P (h)
21	B—K 5	K R—K sq (i)
22	R—K B 4 (j)	Q—Q B 4 ch
23	B—Q 4	Q—Q 3
24	R—K B 6	R—K 3
25	Q—Q B 3 ch	K—Q 2
26	R-K B7 ch	R—K 2 (k)
27	B—Q B 5	R x R
28	B x Q	P x B
29	Q—Q Kt 3 (l)	K—K sq
30	Q—K 6 ch	K—B sq
31	Q x Q P ch (m)	K—Kt sq
32	Q x P	P—K Kt 6(n)
33	P—K R 5	Q R—K B sq
34	Q-KKt 6ch	R—K Kt 2
35	Q—K 6 ch	K—R 2 (o)
36	Q—K 4 ch	K—R sq
37	Q—K 5	R—Q sq
38	K—B sq	K—Kt sq
39	P-K R 6(p)	R—K B 2 ch
40	K—K 2	R (Q)—Q 2
41	Q x P ch	K—R 2
42	Q—K R 4 ch	R (Q 2)—K 2
43	K—Q 2	R—K 3
44	Q—Q 4	R—K Kt 3
45	P—K Kt 4	K x P
46	Q-KR 8 ch	K—Kt 4
47	Q-KR 5 ch	K—B 3
48	P—Q B 4	R (B 2)—K Kt 2
49	Q—K B 5 (ch)	K—K 2
50	Q-Q B 5ch	R—Q 3 ch
51	K—B 3	R x P
52	Q—K 5 ch	R—K 3
53	Q—Q B 7 ch	K—B 3
54	Q x P	R-K Kt 6 ch
55	K—Q 2	R—Q Kt 3
56	Q x P	R-Q Kt 7 ch
57	K—K sq	R(Kt 6)-Kt 7
58	Q—Q 4 ch	K—K 3
59	Q—Q 5 ch	K—K 2
60	Q—K 5 ch	K—Q 2
61	Q—Q 5 ch	K—B 2
62	Q-Q B 5ch	K—Kt 2
63	Q—Q 5 ch	K—R 2
64	Q-Q B 5ch	K—Kt 2
	Drawn game.	

Notes.

(a) Probably the best defense is that adopted by Messrs. Fahndrick and Schlechter, during some consultation games played in Vienna; 8.., K—Kt 2; 9 P—Q 4, P—K B 6; 10 P x P, Kt—K B 3; 11 Kt—Q B 3, B—Q Kt 5; etc. Equally interesting is Mr. Fleissig's move of 9.., B—Q 3.

(b) Best; less powerful was the move, 11 Castles, played by Marco against Pillsbury, since the reply 11.., P—K B 6 gives Black the advantage.

(c) If 15 Q—Q 3, Black would reply 15.., B—K B 4.

(d) This ingenious move not only strengthens the attack but it wins two minor pieces for the Rook.

(e) Evidently, 17.., Q x Q P ch would cost a piece.

(f) If 18.., Q x Q P ch; 19 Q x Q, Kt x Q; 20 R—K 4, P—Q B 4; 21 P—Q B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 22 R—Q sq ch, thus regaining the piece as well as obtaining a strong attack.

(g) Clearly, if 19.., Q x Q P; 20 R—K sq ch.

(h) Altho Black, in a more simple position, would be a Pawn and the exchange to the good, he here possesses no advantage on account of the position of his King.

(i) Best; if 21.., K R—K B sq; 22 Q x P ch; and, if 21.., Q R—K B sq; 23 R x R, thus leaving only Queen against Queen, a position more advantageous than any White might have hoped for in this opening.

(j) The black Queen can not move from the Q B file, on account of 23 Q—Q B 3 ch.

(k) If 26.., K—K sq; 27 R—K R 7, with a very strong position. Black aspires to remain with two Rooks against the Queen.

(l) In this position the Queen is stronger than the two Rooks (that do not mutually support each other) and Black's unprotected King.

(m) Dr. Tarrasch, in the "Local Anzeiger," shows that, by 31 Q x R P ch, White should have won, for he would have captured the K Kt P and obtained two passed Pawns, as follows: 31 Q x R P ch, R—K Kt 2. [If 31.., K—K 2; 32 Q—KKt 5 ch, etc.; if 31.., K—K sq; 32 Q—K 6 ch, etc.; and, if 31.., K—Kt sq; 32 Q—K 6, P—K Kt 6, Q—Q Kt 3, etc.] 32 Q—K R 8 ch, R—K Kt sq; 33 Q—K B 6 ch, K—K sq; 34 Q—K 6 ch, K—B sq; 35 P—K R 5, R—K Kt 2; 36 P—K R 6, R—K R 2; 37 Q—K Kt 6, R—K B 2; 38 P—K R 7, K—K 2; 39 Q—K Kt 5 ch and wins.

(n) This Pawn, shutting in the white King, makes a draw an assured fact.

(o) If 35.., R (Kt 2)—K B 2; 36 Q—Q Kt 3 and Black's best Pawn is lost.

(p) Mieses, who is sure of a draw, risks much to win in order to gain some future special prize; such action naturally adds to the value of the parties, since both players are now doing the very best in their power, and the ending is very interesting.

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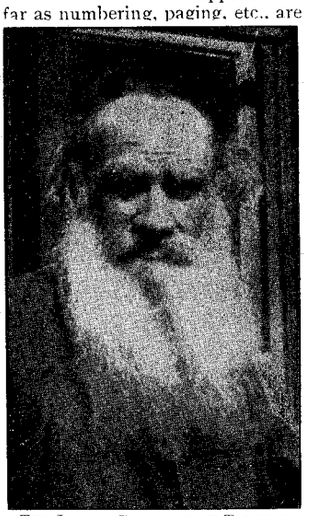

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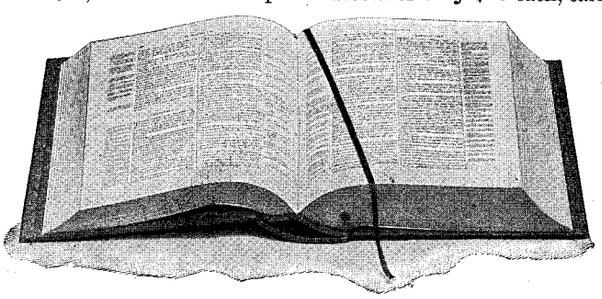

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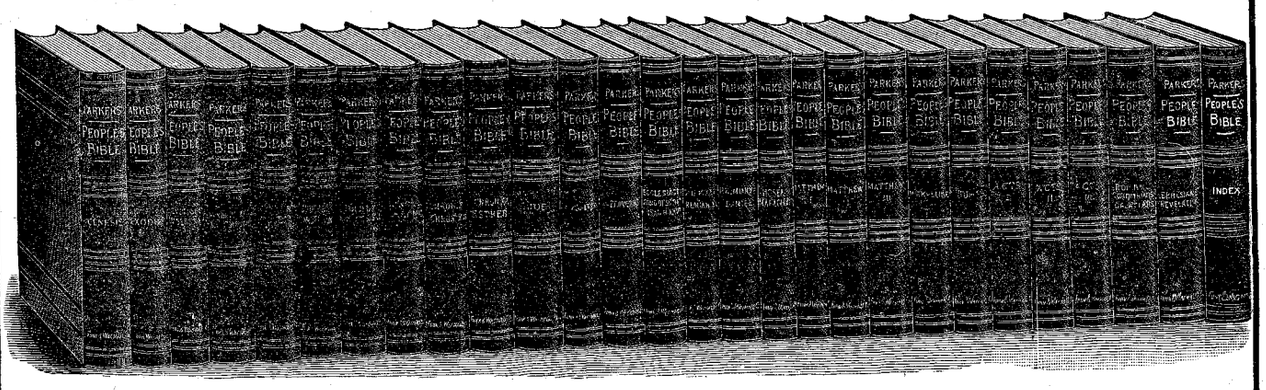

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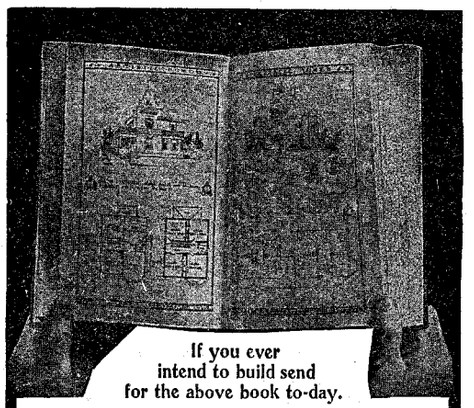

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